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LITERATURE.

Diderot and the Encyclopaedists. By John Morley. (Chapman & Hall.)

IN reviewing recently in the ACADEMY (March 9, 1878) the edition of Diderot's works which during the last three years has been in course of publication, while we had to regret the absence of the *étude* on Diderot which the editor of that work, M. Jules Assézat, had projected, we were able at the same time to console ourselves by the anticipation of the book which is now before us, and of which a considerable portion, though by no means the whole, has already appeared in the pages of the *Fortnightly Review*. Mr. Morley remarks with perfect truth that, while most people who have any pretensions to literary information know something about the life and work of Voltaire and Rousseau, very few people possess anything but the vaguest knowledge of the life and work of the third member of the Encyclopaedic trinity. It is probably a safe statement that the persons who in Great Britain have much further acquaintance with Diderot than that supplied by Mr. Carlyle's admirable, but necessarily inadequate, essay might be counted on the fingers of the hand. Nor is there any work, with the exception of the German Life by Rosenkranz, which deals at all satisfactorily with the subject. This, though an excellent book in its way, has some of the defects which are traditionally but justly ascribed to German criticism of literature; and, even if it had not, the existence of a book on any subject in German is certainly no reason for the non-existence of a book on the same subject in English.

There are, moreover, special reasons in Diderot's case for the writing of such a book. There is perhaps no author to whose peculiar merits such a *catena* of testimony from the highest authorities could be compiled. But while such witnesses as Goethe, Schiller and Carlyle, to go no further, can be summoned to vouch for his altogether exceptionally inspiring and fertilising influence, the great peculiarity of his work is that no part of it is capable of giving an idea of this influence to the ordinary reader. The admirer of Diderot cannot direct the enquirer to any *Hamlet* or *Candide*, any *Polyeucte* or *Guliver*, that he may get a sample of the philosopher. Even *Le Neveu de Rameau* can only be fully enjoyed after communion and familiarity with the scattered symptoms of its author's mind and character which lie here and there in twenty volumes of hasty and ill-digested work. It cannot be ex-

pected that anyone who has not more or less given himself up to literature should make the toilsome journey required to collect and fit together these fragments. For the general reader somebody else must do it, and this is what Mr. Morley, with rare patience and thoroughness, and with competence sufficiently proved by his former works, larger and smaller, on the French writers of the eighteenth century, has set about doing. He has not only gone through the whole range of Diderot's life and of his acknowledged work, but he has also devoted a good deal of space to work which, though not acknowledged by him, and in part certainly not his, has been at one time or another attributed to him. Thus we have three chapters allotted to Helvetius's book, *De l'Esprit*, to Holbach's *System of Nature*, and to Raynal's *History of the Indies*. We have so lately spoken of Diderot's own work that it is to these chapters that we shall principally devote ourselves here. In estimating Diderot, Mr. Morley has given proof of superiority to the biographer's special weakness: he has not cared to make swans not merely of his geese, but of the geese of his geese. In one respect, indeed, if we had space, we should feel inclined to take up the cudgels with him, and that is in defence of *Jacques le Fataliste*. Mr. Morley's estimate of that curious book agrees, indeed, with the estimate of the majority of critics, Goethe, Schiller, and M. Assézat being the chief exceptions. We confess that we agree with the exceptions. It is quite true, of course, that *Jacques* is in a manner imitated from Sterne. It is quite true also, as Mr. Morley remarks, that "sixteenth-century *fatrasie*" is difficult to restore. But, for our own part, we think that Diderot has restored it, and that *Jacques* is at least as superior to *Tristram Shandy* as it is inferior to the *Sentimental Journey*. The truth is, we suppose, that the taste for "*fatrasie*" is after all a taste, and therefore admits of but little argument. It is not at all uncommon to meet people who think the *Moyen de Parvenir* dull; and if the *Moyen de Parvenir* be dull, *Jacques le Fataliste* is certainly duller.

Sed hæc hactenus. The three chapters to which we have more particularly alluded are in Mr. Morley's best style. No one has in greater perfection than he has the faculty of giving a lively and interesting account of books and people, and at the same time a sound criticism of them. The importance of these three books is unquestionable, yet as we have said of Diderot, so it may be said of them, that we should not know whither to direct an enquirer who might wish to get a fair notion of them without reading them through. It is true that at least two of the three—with Raynal we confess ourselves less familiar—are extremely well worth the reading. But the reply of the enquirer to this would probably be that life is not long enough to read all the books that are worth the reading. The hundred pages which Mr. Morley devotes to them will certainly not overtask anyone; and no one can fail to find them full of amusement, and still fuller of profit. There is much acuteness in the indication of the extraordinarily close approaches which Hel-

vetius made in his ethical enquiries to really valuable results. The lively and discursive aggressiveness of the *History of the Indies*, which is simply one long allegorical attack on French contemporary arrangements in Church and State, is fully represented. But the chapter on the *Système de la Nature* appears to us the best of the three. We own that Mr. Morley, supported as he is by almost all external evidence, has not converted us to the belief that Holbach had much to do with the book beyond the fathering of it. We cannot turn over its pages without feeling inclined to write "Diderot" on the margin of at least four out of five. But, of course, such a proceeding would be mere divination and has no scientific value. Of the gist of the book, of its method of argument and style of thought, Mr. Morley has given not merely the best but the only really good account known to us. There are, we think, few books of the same kind which possess greater interest. Other philosophical works have made a beginning; the *System of Nature* was one of the very few that made an end. It is the last step of the path that leads to the precipice, or, as Mr. Morley says himself, "it suddenly revealed to men, like the blaze of lightning to one faring through darkness, the formidable shapes, the unfamiliar sky, the sinister landscape, into which the wanderings of the last fifty years had brought them unsuspecting." The consequence is that later accounts of it, not grasping the circumstances as well as the actual contents of the book, have generally been inadequate. Prejudiced critics have generally contented themselves with expressions of horror, of miscomprehension, or of simple condemnation without trial. Unprejudiced critics have too often, if they were materialists, found fault with Holbach for urging materialism metaphysically, or, if they were metaphysicians, made light of him because his metaphysics were not theirs. Mr. Morley has fallen into neither of these blunders. He estimates the intellectual value of the *System* fully and fairly, and he understands and shows adequately the nervous impression which it must have produced and still produces on those who can throw themselves back to the time of its production.

One part of the book remains to be noticed. Mr. Morley has after many days obeyed Mr. Carlyle's dictum that *Le Neveu de Rameau* must be translated. The Appendix to these volumes contains the dialogue, not, indeed, *in extenso*, but with certain judicious curtailments. We need not say that the translation is an excellent one, and that it will give English readers a fair idea of a work which has been pronounced by independent and competent judges the most effective instance of the use of the dialogue form since Plato. It is to be hoped that the reading of it will lead not a few readers to extend their acquaintance with Diderot. It cannot be expected that they should plunge into his collected writings, but the two volumes of selections made with much care and judgment by Genin and published in the "Collection Didot," will give something like a fair idea of the text, especially to those who come prepared with Mr. Morley's comment.

Of that comment itself it is sufficient to say that it is one of the best pieces of literary biography on an extended scale that have appeared for many years. There have been lamentations lately about the decay of the art of biography, nor have those lamentations perhaps been altogether unfounded. The plan of issuing a Life of a man before he is cold in his grave makes really critical treatment for many reasons impossible, and the tendency to inordinate length which seems to mark modern biographies of worthies some time deceased is fatal to their goodness. Mr. Morley has now had some practice in the art. The present book has the advantage over his Voltaire of entering more into detail, and presenting more novelty; over his Rousseau of dealing with a pleasanter and more varied subject. These advantages have been fully brought out. For lively narrative the chapters entitled "Social Life," vol. i., chap. 4, and "St. Petersburg and the Hague," vol. ii., chap. 12, may be particularly mentioned. The section to which we have alluded on the *System of Nature*, and that on *Rameau's Nephew*, are excellent examples of detailed critical examination, as those on "The Encyclopaedia" and on "Other Dialogues" are of more cursory and narrative criticism. If we find an omission anywhere it is that we should have liked a longer notice of the excellence of Diderot's smaller critical contributions to Grimm's *Circular*. These little reviews seem to us often as good in their way as the *Salons* themselves. But with so multifarious a writer as Diderot it becomes almost impossible to particularise all his work. As a contribution to literature as well as to the history of the eighteenth century Diderot and the *Encyclopaedists* deserves to take permanent rank. We cannot here quote specimens of the sentences which give it its literary value, but there is one which expresses so well the cardinal principle of sane criticism—a principle which critics continually forget—that we shall conclude with it:—"The wise are content to find what a man can do, without making it a reproach to him that there is something else which he cannot do." It is a special excellence of Mr. Morley's that he has in his critical work obeyed this maxim as implicitly as he has here felicitously expressed it.

GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

Indian Caste. By the late Dr. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S. (Blackwood.)

THE evils of the system of caste in India may be often exaggerated, and the immutability of its rules is often overstated. But it will long remain the most striking feature in Indian life; and the strange fact that it was ever allowed to acquire its present influence and power will always be one of the most instructive episodes in human history.

It is perhaps scarcely surprising that the pride of race should have put an impassable barrier between the warlike Aryans and the conquered races who had occupied India before them. It is no isolated fact that pride of birth should have led the nobles to separate themselves from the mass of the Aryan people. It is not in India alone that the superstitious fears of all have yielded to the priesthood an unquestioned and profit-

able supremacy. And there are proofs enough of the tendency of occupations, in the earlier stages of civilisation, to become hereditary. But the interest of the problem lies in this, that the progress of civilisation, and the increase of population, the political, and even the religious, revolutions of more than two thousand years, had, till very lately, availed so little to counteract the abiding influence of pride and fear. It is only in India that that influence has so long been able to resist the power of the people and the sense of right, and to fortify itself by the iron rampart of a system of caste.

The foundation of the system was national pride. In the Vedas the caste privileges of the priests and nobles are as yet unknown. But the bitter contempt of the Aryans for foreign tribes, their domineering and intolerant spirit, their strong antipathies of race and religion, are in harmony with the special features of caste as afterwards established. It is natural that as the bitter struggles against the non-Aryan peoples died away, the domineering spirit of the Aryans should have lasted on, and have found vent for itself in the pride of class distinctions. It is accordingly in one of the very latest hymns of the Rig Veda (*Purusha Sūkta*, verse 12) that we find the first mention of those four classes—the Brāhmanas, the Rājanyas, the Vaisyas, and the Sūdras—to which all the latter castes have subsequently been traced back. But they are as yet only ranks of society, not castes; and they occur again in the thirtieth *Adhyāya* of the Sūkta Yajur Veda at the head of the curious list of 159 classes into which men are divided according to their moral qualities, physical peculiarities, occupations or tribes. It is true that in the Atharva Veda the Sūdra is recognised as distinct from the Aryan, just as the barbarians are in the Rig Veda: and the Brāhman is said to be the lord, "not the Rājanya or the Vaisya," but this is only a hardening of the class distinctions.

In the Brāhmana literature we come to the earliest passages in which exclusive privileges are claimed for the Brāhmanas as priests, and for the nobles as entitled to receive the sacred unction. And it seems certain that when the Brāhmanas were written the barrier between all the higher classes had become impassable—or, in other words, that they had developed into castes. It is most probable that this momentous step followed upon, and was chiefly due to the establishment of, a similar hard-and-fast rule preventing anyone belonging to the non-Aryan tribes from intermarrying with an Aryan family, or being incorporated with the Aryan race. It was the hereditary disability the Aryans had succeeded in imposing upon races they despised, which, reacting within their own circle, has borne such bitter fruit through so many centuries.

The intolerance was strengthened, not appeased, by the steps it had now gained. Any member of the higher castes violating the *esprit de corps* by associating, and especially by eating, with a man of lower rank began to be looked upon as disgraced, and afterwards came to be disbarred from his privileges—to be made an outcast. But the earliest record of this feeling is later even

than the Brāhmanas. It is found only in the Chandogya Upanishad, which cannot be much older than Buddhism; and even in that work we have only distinct evidence of the sense of defilement, not of the punishment which the defilement afterwards entailed.

Then there came the great crisis in the history of India, and for not a few generations the foundations of caste were so continually assailed that its very existence was in danger. A rapidly-increasing party of reform began to teach that the highest aim of man was neither a re-birth amid the glories of the mansions of heaven nor a re-absorption into the primæval Essence, but was a life of goodness and wisdom here on earth; that men could dispense with the favour of gods who were really but angels with temporary and very limited power; and that the true Brāhman was not such by ceremonial purity or the mere accident of birth, but by truth and righteousness, by a forgiving spirit and a mind well trained. Had Buddhism triumphed the days of caste would have been numbered, and there was a time when it seemed about to triumph. But in prosperity it grew corrupt; its morality and its philosophy became choked by legend and superstition; and in a whirlwind of violence and bloodshed the last of its followers were exterminated, and its teaching was suppressed.

As in Palestine after the rejection of Christianity, in Spain after the work of the Inquisition, and in France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the victory was not secured without a loss—the destruction of the sources of spiritual and intellectual life and progress. As Buddhism declined the chains were rivetted afresh; the orthodox view of the efficacy of rites and ceremonies was re-established; and the power and influence of the Brāhmanas, without whom the ceremonies could not be performed, became stronger than ever. It is accordingly in those works which retain the most distinct traces of the period of struggle—in the epic poems, and the older law books—that we find the superiority of the Brāhmanas most clearly maintained, and penalties for the breach of caste rules for the first time openly supported. Notwithstanding some isolated passages of a contrary tendency (*e.g.*, iii., 14075, 17392; xii., 8925, 9967, none of which Dr. Wilson mentions), the very end and aim of the Mahābhārata seems to be to proclaim the supremacy of the Brāhmanas. It is never tired of dwelling on this glorious theme, and of surrounding the priestly caste with a halo of sanctity; and it is also the source from which the greater part of the popular literature of the Hindus is derived. They believe its legends to be records of actual fact, and its opinions to be as infallible as its poetry is to them attractive. Though they acknowledge the Veda to be their ultimate authority, it is an authority to which appeal is seldom made; and it is these later books which practically have become the Bible of the Hindus. The laws of Manu are based on the reverence to the priests which the epics inculcate. Caste here appears on every page; to observe its rules is to observe the law, and its rules are a con-

tinual homage to the holy tribe. To break those rules, and especially to abuse or strike a Brāhman, entails not only expulsion from the culprit's family, the loss of all that makes life precious, but the most dreadful punishments in the future world. To slay a Brāhman is the greatest of crimes; and every drop of the sacred blood that is spilt will be followed by the torments of hell for a thousand years for every particle of dust attracted by the blood that has been shed.

How it happened that the orthodox party should have succeeded so completely in exterminating the Buddhist opponents of this system will never, perhaps, be fully explained. At the close of the struggle the Kshatriyas, to whose caste the master-mind of India belonged, and who probably favoured his doctrines, had disappeared. Since then, though some philosophers and religious leaders have maintained more liberal views, there has been no party of practical reform: and the history of caste is the history of the subdivision of the Brāhmans, and of the gradual and constant increase in the number of the subordinate classes.

It was the intention of Dr. Wilson to trace this history throughout; but the sources of information become scanty as literature, after the Buddhists were driven out, becomes meagre and dull. The Purānas, indeed, purport to give us history; but it is of the scantiest and most untrustworthy character, and they add but little to our knowledge. From the Sahyādri Khanda of the Skanda Purāna a few details may be gathered regarding the numerous castes into which the priestly caste has been split up; but it throws no light on the growth of the similar distinctions among the mass of the people.

To gather correct information as to the castes as they are was therefore a work of great difficulty; and Dr. Wilson, after many years of labour, had only succeeded when he died in completing the investigation of the Brāhman castes. The thoroughness of the work he has done gives rise to the regret that he should have been unable to complete the enquiry. As it is, the work is rather on the Brāhmans than on "Indian Caste"; but it gives a record, very accurate and full, of the former history and present condition of the many branches of that most important of the castes. The philanthropic object of the writer can easily be read between the lines of the somewhat dry details collected with such laborious care. His readers cannot but share the writer's evident hope that the spread of a knowledge of the late origin of the present system of caste may contribute something to the removal of a great obstacle to the welfare of the many nations in India. T. W. RHYS DAVIDS.

History of the Reformation in Europe in the Time of Calvin. By the Rev. J. H. Merle D'Aubigné, D.D. Translated by William L. R. Cates. Vol. VIII. Spain, England, Germany. (Longmans.)

THE eighth and last volume of the history of the Calvinistic Reformation in Europe consists, as its title-page indicates, of three fragments, which are placed as Books XIV.,

XV., and XVI. of this series. Book XVI., which relates to the affairs of Germany, belongs more properly to the previously published work, entitled *The Reformation in the Sixteenth Century*, being wholly concerned with Lutheranism and the rise of the school of the Anabaptists, and having nothing whatever to do with the time of Calvin, who, at the date of the Augsburg Confession, had scarcely arrived at manhood. The second fragment of this volume, which relates to England, is also a continuation of what had been—though, we think, improperly—treated under the head of the Lutheran Reformation. For the English Reformation was from first to last much more connected with Zwinglianism and Calvinism than with Lutheranism. The first fragment in the volume, which is characteristically headed "The Spanish Martyrs," commences an entirely new subject, and gives an account of thirty years from the first "awakening in Spain" to the death of Queen Juana. It is in no other sense a history of the Reformation in the Peninsula than that it contains the records of the sufferings of a few of the victims of the Inquisition, detailed much after the manner of Foxe's *Acts and Monuments*. But the last chapter of this book is remarkable as containing an endorsement on the part of the author of the absurd attempt of the late M. Bergenroth to represent the mad Queen of Castile as the object of persecution as a Protestant from the Catholic zeal of her father, her husband, and her son. We had fancied that everybody who had ever read M. Bergenroth's Preface had by this time been made aware of the mistranslation of the Spanish expression, *Dar cuerda*, upon which rests the allegation of the Emperor's having ordered his unfortunate mother to be scourged, when he was only in the most natural way advising that more liberty should be granted to her. But the mistaken translation suited our author's view as to what ought to be the history of the relation of Protestantism to Catholicism, and the history of the Spanish martyrs of the Reformation is wound up with the thrilling narrative of the confinement of the mad Queen of Castile, on the false allegation of madness, just because she was a Protestant some twenty years before Protestantism had been heard of even in Germany. M. Merle D'Aubigné has not failed to follow the precept of Horace

"Servetur ad imum
Qualis ab inepto processerit;"

and so in this volume, as in all the preceding volumes, the Pope and the Gospel are the two antagonists whom he delights to depict, the Papal power ever receding as the light of the true Gospel shone more and more clearly. He is a thorough believer in himself and his subject, and the stories are told with the same dramatic effect which has characterised all his previous efforts in the domain of history.

We need say no more of the first 160 pages of the volume. Neither is it necessary to allude further to the last part of the work, entitled "Germany to the Death of Luther," which gives a kind of *résumé* of the history from the year 1520, thus overlapping the last ten years treated of in a previous work. We shall quote but one passage, which, in

the audacity of its assertions, will probably astonish even Protestant readers.

"After having restored to Europe primitive Christianity, the Church which sprang from the Reformation overthrew the ancient superstitions of Asia and of the whole world, and sent a life-giving breath over the fields of death. Churches everywhere called into existence, assemblies of men abounding in good deeds, these are the testimonies of its fertility. The missionaries of this Gospel, although they lived in poverty, spent their days in obscurity, and often encountered death even in a cruel form, nevertheless accomplished a work more beneficial and more heroic than princes and conquerors have done. Rome herself was moved at the sight of all the stations established, all the Bibles put into circulation, all the schools founded, all the children educated, and all the souls converted" (p. 376).

We must suppose that when our author penned this piece of rhetoric, he had for the moment forgotten the comparative numbers of Brahmins, Buddhists, and Christians in India, Tartary, and Thibet, to say nothing of the respective amounts of success achieved by Catholic and Protestant missionaries.

The passage we have quoted affords a good specimen both of the style and the matter of the whole volume. The middle part of the work, which carries on the history of the English Reformation from the birth of Edward VI. to the death of Henry VIII., in 1547, will be that which will be read most eagerly by English readers. But if M. D'Aubigné's prejudices prevent his reading the course of history aright as far as Continental nations are concerned, his special ignorance of English affairs makes him still more untrustworthy as regards the changes of religion in this country; while his constant grasping at dramatic effect and pictorial representation is perpetually leading him into the most absurd mistakes of fact.

An instance of this may be seen in the description of the repulse which Cardinal Pole met with when sent as legate from the Pope to the Court of France. Pole in a letter to the Cardinal of Carpi, written from Cambrai, April 20, 1537, in his usual rhetorical fashion laments the iniquity of the times when a papal legate, "even when near the palace of the French king, could not gain admission." This well-known piece of history is turned by M. D'Aubigné into a ridiculous representation of a Cardinal legate arriving at the door of the king's palace, from which on knocking for entrance he was turned away.

"Francis I. did not concede the demand of the angry Tudor, but he did consider the mission of Pole as one of those attacks on the powers of kings in which the Papacy from time to time indulged. When Pole, therefore, made his appearance at the palace he was refused admission. While still only at the door, and even before he had had time to knock, he himself tells us he was sent away" (p. 181).

Again, some of the mistakes made can but suggest doubts as to our author's acquaintance with the Latin language. The following passage might have escaped notice if he had not quoted the original authority in a note at the foot of the page. "He celebrated all the saints' days, frequently received the holy sacrament, and offered publicly thanksgiving to God for this happy union" (p. 284). The original of this is as follows, extracted from

Gervasius, *Ann.* x., 306:—"Catharinam Howwartham tantopere amabat ut feria omnium Sanctorum, sacra Domini coena utens," &c.

Further on, at page 295, we are informed that All Saints' Day falls on October 24 instead of November 1. A few pages later we have the story of the unfortunate Catharine Howard. Amid other misrepresentations we have her confession that there had been a marriage contract between herself and Derham; whereas there is nothing more remarkable in the whole case than the queen's persistent denial of this, the admission of which might probably have saved her life. She constantly asserted that "all that Derame dyd unto her was of his importune forcement and in a manner violence, rather than of her fre consent and wil." The ignorance displayed in the whole account of things transacted at the Court of England is absolutely astounding. At page 211, we are told *à propos* of the proceedings with reference to the king's proposal to marry Christina, Duchess of Milan, which was initiated the week after the death of Jane Seymour, that "Hutton de Wriothsley, the English envoy at Brussels, devoted himself zealously to the business." Now, John Hutton was certainly ambassador to the Queen of Hungary, the Regent of Flanders, negotiating these matters. He died September 5, 1538, and was succeeded by Thomas Wriothsley, afterwards chancellor and Earl of Southampton. The quotation which the author makes is from a letter written by Hutton from Brussels to Wriothsley, who was at the time in England. Such a mistake implies the grossest ignorance of the mere high-road of history. However, it is not mere ignorance that we complain of. It is rather the narrow-minded prejudices which show themselves perpetually, and which are unavoidable from our author's standpoint. During the half-century which has elapsed since he first projected his work, he has been absolutely stationary. And the last volume is exactly in the same style with the first. He has never unlearned or modified his theory that Scripture and the Papal system are in all respects contradictory to each other; and he has been true to his original purpose of representing the Reformation of the sixteenth century as a constructive rather than a destructive movement, which created anew a faith that had actually ceased to exist. Such a theory fifty years ago would have passed current in England without being questioned, but will not stand the test of intellectual enquiry in the present day, when Protestantism of the type of M. D'Aubigné's school is fast dying out.

Before we part finally with M. Merle D'Aubigné and his *History of the Reformation*, we are tempted to give one more illustration of the charges which we have in this article brought against him. In describing the case of Anne Askew the following occurs:—

"These two men [Wriothsley and Rich] now forgot themselves, and the spectacle was presented of the lord chancellor of England and a privy councillor of the King turned into executioners. They set their own hands to the horrible instrument, and so severely applied the torture to the innocent young woman that she was almost

broken upon it and quite dislocated. She fainted away and was well-nigh dead" (p. 339).

The story is told by Burnet, who took it from Foxe, not knowing where Foxe got it from. It rests on the sole evidence of the lying and scurrilous Bale, Bishop of Ossory in the reign of Edward VI. He represents Anne Askew as saying, "My lord chancellor and master Rich took pains to rack me in their own hands till I was nigh dead." Even Burnet, though he tells the story, did not believe it. But M. D'Aubigné, without inquiring into Bale's credibility, adopts it wholly because, as he alleges, "the evidence of Anne Askew is positive." Will it be believed that he accounts for Burnet's hesitation by saying, "Burnet's doubt means nothing more than a bishop's respect for a lord chancellor"? NICHOLAS POCCOCK.

Johan Ludvig Runeberg's Lyrical Songs, Idylls, and Epigrams. Done into English by Eiríkr Magnússon and E. H. Palmer. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

THE publication of this volume is in some measure calculated to gratify me personally, for it is the first response to an appeal that I have repeatedly made in this journal and elsewhere to the better judgment of translators from the Swedish. Hitherto Tegnér has been the only poet in the whole range of Swedish literature who has been presented to the English public; but he has been "translated," if not translated, with a persistence truly exasperating. No less than seventeen or eighteen versions of the *Frithiofs Saga* have seen the light in England, and what makes the case still more melancholy is that not one of these rises above mediocrity. But if the translators of Tegnér had possessed the united genius of Fairfax and Cary nothing would excuse this monotonous recurrence of the same one poem, except the fact that this was the only masterpiece in the language. Nothing is further from the truth. Tegnér was a melodious and brilliant poet, whose supple genius contrived to be exactly *en rapport* with the bent of imaginative writing in Europe during his own lifetime, but he is not precisely the ideal Scandinavian *litteratus*; between fancy and realism he falls somewhat heavily and hopelessly. Most of us would rather read Dr. Brandes' lucid and sparkling analysis of his genius than toil through the *Frithiofs Saga* for a nineteenth time. But people competent to translate poetry from the Swedish need not pretend that the literature is exhausted because Tegnér is growing hackneyed. The curious dramas of Stagnelius, with their strange mixture of Gnosticism and passion, a thunder-cloud shot with gleams of fire, would strongly attract a certain class of minds among us, and must interest all. The bright early poems of Geijer, perfumed with pine and juniper, and lit up by flashes of sunlit fjord and sound, would delight every lover of genuine lyric beauty. The elegiac verse of Vitalis, the Swedish Shelley, with its exquisite melancholy melody, the best things of Nicander, Atterbom and Franzén, are all within the compass of a good translator and would reward his labour; but Runeberg is, after all, the most desirable acquisition,

with his heroic and modern qualities and his vast breadth of wing. He is *facile princeps* in the Swedish Parnassus.

When Runeberg died last year we gave a short summary of the events of his life. These, as is so often the case with eminent writers, comprised little but the dates of publication of his successive books. He was a Finlander by birth, born in 1804 at Jakobstad, a little sea-port town high up on the Gulf of Bothnia, and it was not until 1851 that he made his first and only visit to the country whose language he spoke and wrote, and of which he was the main literary ornament. It is a singular thing that in this retirement Runeberg should develop a genius more distinctly Hellenic than that of any of his contemporaries. He is, perhaps, of all modern poets the one who has most closely and with least affectation followed in the footsteps of Homer. His epic poems, in which it seems to me he has laid the corner-stone of his reputation, have some appearance of Victor Hugo in manner and of Goethe in form. Runeberg was undoubtedly affected by both these great writers; he was himself too original and, perhaps, too isolated to be influenced by any poet not of the first class. But his *Elgskyttearne*, his chief poem of Finland life, if it has not the subtlety of Goethe, is without his self-consciousness too, and attains a stately simplicity, a repose of serene elevation which seems lacking in *Hermann und Dorothea*. In English we have the *Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich*, which resembles Runeberg's epic as nearly as a poem without style can approach one in which style is studied with the instinct of a Greek. Runeberg has the freshness and vigour of Clough with the distinction of Goethe; he surpasses both in telling a story, he is inferior to both in originality of thought. But he is undoubtedly the greatest Scandinavian poet of the generation of Tennyson.

Messrs. Magnússon and Palmer have not yet attempted the larger and more characteristic works of Runeberg. They translate in the present volume the *Lyriska Dikter*, which by a tautological slip of the pen they call "Lyrical Songs," and the *Idyll och Epigram*. These small pieces are many of them of an enchanting freshness, and display to advantage the lighter chords of Runeberg's lyre. While, however, thanking them for what they have given us here, I cannot but express the hope that they will continue the task they have begun and present us with versions of the most important longer poems. These will, I am inclined to think, prove more generally acceptable than the lyrics. Frau Ida Meves, who has done for Runeberg in Germany what Mr. Magnússon is doing here, began by publishing versions of *Fänrik Ståls Sägner* and *Nadeschada*, and afterwards proceeded to the marvellous cycle of *Kung Fjalar*. It would be very interesting to receive translations of these poems, and still more of *Elgskyttearne*, from the able hands who have done the lyrical poems into English. The translation before us is excellently performed; in every case the exact arrangement of rhyme and metre has been preserved, although the preponderance of feminine rhymes in Swedish has rendered this a very difficult task. Some-

times, it must be admitted, the strain has been excessive; "glee on" and "wee one," "blush the" and "bush the" are certainly rhymes to be avoided at all hazards. Mr. Magnússon has prefixed to the volume a critical and biographical essay, which sums up in a handy form all that the general reader cares to know about Runeberg's life and the subjects of his chief books, and also comments with much acumen on the characteristic qualities of his style. EDMUND W. GOSSE.

Life of John Eadie, D.D., LL.D. By James Brown, D.D. (Macmillan.)

THE English visitor to Scotland often finds himself sadly puzzled among the different Presbyterian Churches, all professing the same creed and worshipping after the same fashion, and wonders why all Presbyterians should not be "united," or why any should call themselves "free;" and, even should he succeed in mastering the relations of the Free Church to the Establishment, the United Presbyterians generally remain a mystery to the last, while, as to Burghers and Antiburghers, the Secession Church and the Church of the Relief, these terms, if he happens to come across them, convey to him no idea whatever. The volume before us does not, it is true, enter very deeply into these ecclesiastical divisions; but, besides making the reader acquainted with a man who would have done honour to any Church, it naturally also gives him some little insight—in quite an incidental way, however—into Scottish ecclesiastical life. Dr. Eadie was a member of the United Presbyterian Church—formed in the year 1847, by the amalgamation of two other dissenting bodies—and was probably the man of whom that Church has the most reason to be proud. If he was less brilliant than Guthrie or Norman McLeod, till lately the show clergymen of the Free and Established Churches respectively—for it is not claimed for him that he was great in the pulpit—he possessed more solid attainments than either; and the fact that he was invited to a place in the New Testament Revision Company is itself a sufficient proof of the esteem in which he was held as a Biblical scholar. He was, besides, a man of wide culture and of catholic sympathies, and while keeping clear of controversy, and rousing—in his brethren at least—no suspicion of heresy, he was always ready to give his influence to the side of moderation and tolerance. Vainly, indeed, will the reader look for any trace of the traditional sourness of Presbyterianism in the bright, sunny face which forms the frontispiece to his Life. Like most of the clergy of Scotland, Eadie was sprung from the common people. The son of a quarryman and road-mender, who in advanced age had married a village beauty, he was born at Alva, in Stirlingshire, May 9, 1810; and not the least interesting part of his Life is that which records his early struggles with poverty, which tells how, as a boy, on his three-mile walk to school in the long winter mornings, he would carry a *Paradise Lost* in one hand and a blazing tarred rope to read it by in the other; or, at a later period, as a student at the Theological Hall, how he purchased with a Latin theme a new pair of

soles to his shoes from a fellow-student who chanced to know more about cobbling shoes than writing Latin. Having received a sound elementary education at the parish school of Tillicoultry, and endowed with a remarkable memory—a faculty which stood him in good stead in the pulpit, where by the traditions of his Church no scrap of paper was tolerated—he went at an early age to the University of Glasgow, and having in due course passed through the theological classes, in his twenty-fifth year he preached his trial sermons, and entered at once on the charge of a city congregation in Glasgow. After this his advancement to such honours as are within the reach of a Scottish minister was singularly rapid. He was appointed to the chair of Biblical Literature in the Secession Hall, as it was then called, in the year 1843, when he had been only seven and a-half years in orders. He received the degree of LL.D. at thirty-four, and of D.D. at forty; and when he was only forty-seven he was chosen Moderator of the supreme court of his Church, an honour, says his biographer, which "is generally reserved as a fitting crown for the hoary head of one who has borne the burden and heat of a long work-day." His life of useful industry closed just two years ago. He died on June 3, 1876.

In the life of a quiet scholar, who only once stepped aside to take part in any of the controversies of the day, when he pronounced the Bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister not to be opposed to Scripture, and who, if he had not exactly "a talent for silence," was at least too wise to waste words when they were not needed, there is not, of course, much material for the biographer. Dr. Brown has made the most of the inevitable tour in the East; and he has done well in introducing such a vivid sketch of a Scottish country communion, now, happily, and for a long time past, celebrated in a much more orderly manner than when Burns wrote his "Holy Fair." His sketches of Dr. Eadie at his desk in the midst of his noble collection of Bibles and books illustrative of the Bible; in the pulpit, addressing admiring crowds; at work in his parish among the poor and the sick; or seated in the professor's chair with the light falling on his face, are all full of life and colour. As to the rest, there is little that calls for remark. The work strikes me as being, on the whole, well and honestly done, and without any unreasonable tendency to hero-worship. Dr. Brown evidently has a warm admiration for his friend, whose geniality and large-heartedness he seems to share; he has done ample justice—perhaps some will think more than justice—to his learning and any services he rendered to Biblical science; but he has not fallen into the mistake of placing him on a pedestal from which it becomes a matter of conscience to pull him down. The book is a pleasant, well-written account of a man who is amply entitled to the brief fame which a popular biography can confer, if not even to something more; and owing, it may be, to a fact which the biographer seems disposed to regret, that Dr. Eadie was not a letter-writer, it has one merit which should not be passed over, that there is not too much of it.

ROBERT B. DRUMMOND.

Maria Theresia's letzte Regierungszeit, 1763–1780. Von Alfred Ritter von Arneth. I., II. (Wien: Braumüller.)

ALTHOUGH the last instalment of Arneth's great work may be less full of novelty than some of the preceding volumes were, there is no falling off in those fine qualities of research, veracity and clearness which give the author so high a place among the historians of the day. Perhaps the agitated times of Maria Theresa cannot be adequately described without that comprehensive, philosophical, and picturesque treatment which Arneth's narrative manner excludes. But his access to archives has enabled him to give accounts of Hapsburg policy and personality which leave little to desire, and do full, though tardy, justice to the imposing figure of the courageous, high-minded, and patriotic Empress-Queen.

The first volume of the new series deals with the administrative, financial, and military reforms carried out after the Seven Years' War, and with the personal history of the imperial family. The Empress-Queen's husband, Franz of Lorraine, died in 1765, and his place in her councils was taken by their eldest son, Joseph, who had been chosen King of the Romans after the peace of Hubertsburg, and was named co-regent on his father's death. The faults of Franz were less dangerous to the monarchy than the virtues of Joseph, whose precipitate zeal for spurious ill-timed reforms plunged him into acts undistinguishable, except in intention, from the worst antecedents of Hapsburg tyranny." One of Joseph's earliest acts as co-regent was to hand to the Empress a memorandum which hit right and left at Austrian things and persons; telling home truths and suggesting useful reforms, but written in a light sarcastic vein, indecorous for a State paper, and elaborately calculated to wound his mother's susceptibilities and rouse her opposition. He begins by observing that for many years no one but Kaunitz had done any good; that dotards must no longer be allowed to cumber high places; that malicious failure of duty ought to be punished in the face of Europe, however blue the offender's blood, or high his friendships; that generals ought not to go on holding long conferences about uniforms, caps, and gaiters—and so forth. He proceeds to make some remarks on education, which, though sensible enough, could hardly fail to strike Maria Theresa as impertinently allusive to her own instructions to Leopold when by Joseph's renunciation he succeeded to the ducal crown of Tuscany. Joseph writes:—

"The pious souls believe they have done all and formed a great statesman when their son goes to mass, prays to his rosary, confesses once a fortnight, and reads nothing but what the narrow intelligence of his confessor permits. Who would be bold enough not to say 'that is a nice young chap; very well brought up'? 'No doubt,' I should answer, 'if our State were a monastery and our neighbours were Carthusians.'"

Great part of Arneth's second (eighth) volume relates to the Partition of Poland. His command of the Vienna archives has enabled him to make important additions to our knowledge of the subject, which, however, conformably to the present German his-

torical fashion, he illustrates from its special Austrian diplomatic side, without giving a comprehensive narrative. Perhaps Arneth departs on this occasion from the Olympian impartiality which is one of his best characteristics. After the lapse of a century, the sense of the infamy of the "curious transaction" (as our Secretary of State, Lord Rochford, said) is still so strong that neither Austrians nor Prussians can be trusted to write about it. A few years ago we should have said that the respective criminality of the three perpetrators of the Partition was as impossible to fix as the authorship of the love-letters of Mary Queen of Scots, or the personality of the Iron Mask. But the indiscreet zeal of hack Prussian partisanship has lately produced evidence thought likely to exculpate Friedrich, but which really criminate him in a degree almost tantamount to proof that he was the chief contriver of the Partition. Arneth says its authorship was distinctly claimed by Friedrich, who described himself as having instigated and brought it to completion, and that the king had been universally believed on his word until certain apologists (meaning, no doubt, Beer and Duncker) recently undertook to white-wash him in spite of himself, and to show that Austria was the grand sinner in the transaction, while Russia followed at a distance, Prussia accepting her share of the plunder with delicate reluctance, and only consenting at all in order to save Turkey from the Imperial eagles. Further, that the correctness of Friedrich's avowal is indisputable, and that while Catharine by no means snapped at the booty, Maria Theresa strove from first to last against partnership in the nefarious proceedings. The Empress-Queen, no doubt, is easily vindicated. Her private and official correspondence proves that, unlike her cynical accomplices, she was always under the influence of high moral motives, and that but for the heavy pressure put on her by her son, the Emperor Joseph, she would have let her allies carry out their robbery alone. This was partly known before, but the theme is now elaborately established by Arneth, who also shows that Kaunitz did nothing to start the Partition, that he disapproved it, and, like Joseph, only came into it because, as a good Hapsburg watch-dog, he saw in the seizure of Galicia the indispensable equivalent to the territorial aggrandisements by which Prussia and Russia were outflanking and threatening the Austrian monarchy.

Arneth's argument about Friedrich is more open to criticism. Agreeing on the whole with him, rather than the Prussian apologists, as to the general facts, we must demur to his statement that Friedrich claimed, or avowed, the authorship of the Partition. Arneth does not give chapter and verse for this categorical assertion, for which we can find no ground. The reference is to the King of Prussia's posthumous *La Politique depuis 1763 jusqu'à 1777*, where, far from claiming the said bad eminence, he appears expressly to decline it. The story of the Partition is hard to unfold, not from the want of testimony, but on account of the quantity and intensity of the contradictions of a number of well-informed and

credible witnesses. Archdeacon Coxe had such opportunities of hearing the secrets of contemporary Austrian and Prussian politics as historians can seldom hope to enjoy. No English man of letters could do it now, but a hundred years ago good society abroad did not slam the door in the face of art, literature and learning in the nineteenth-century Continental style, and the Archdeacon moved in some of the most highly quartered foreign circles, especially in Vienna, on intimate terms. In Prussia he penetrated to the Varzin of that day, and interviewed Friedrich's Minister, Count Hertzberg, who told the Archdeacon that the Partition of Poland was concerted between his master and Joseph at their interviews of Neisse and Neustadt in 1769 and 1770. This positive Prussian information was corroborated by irrefragable Austrian testimony, and Coxe was led to the belief—from which, under the circumstances, he could hardly escape—that the plot was hatched between Austria and Prussia, and by them opened to Catharine. The plain statement of Coxe or Hertzberg, which caused much critical wrangling in its time, can now be put to a competent test. Thanks to Arneth (who, however, makes no allusion to the Coxe controversy), we now know what passed at Neustadt and Neisse almost as well as Kaunitz or Hertzberg did. The full details of the preliminary negotiations are given there, in the elaborate instructions for Joseph drawn up by Kaunitz with complete reports of the business which the monarchs transacted, or tried to transact. The result is the certitude, as complete as history can be expected to afford, that Friedrich and Joseph did not discuss a partition of Poland; and, on the other hand, that they did speak of the possibility of bringing about a pacification of that unhappy country.

For all this, Friedrich had ideas of partition *in petto*, and Joseph and Kaunitz were wondering whether Friedrich might be induced to help Austria to drive Russia back from the Danube and out of Poland, services for which Poland and Turkey would pay their saviours in territorial cessions. German historians may not know it, but from the age of the Thirty Years' War downwards the proposals for the partition of Poland were constantly recurring in the negotiations of Sweden, France, and Brandenburg. The Friedrichian phase of that iniquity was merely the last joint of an evolution which had been predicted a hundred years before by King John Casimir of Poland. As regards Friedrich, we know that before his accession in 1740, his eyes had wistfully turned towards his Polish neighbours' landmarks on the side of Prussia. There is written proof that he opened fire early in 1769 by ordering his Minister at St. Petersburg, Count Solms, to put out feelers as to the acceptability of a "seductive" idea, suggested, as Friedrich alleged, by an amateur German diplomatist, who proposed that Austria and Prussia should help Russia to enforce peace on Turkey and then remunerate themselves for their trouble and expenditure by the seizure of suitable slices of Polish territory. This is the first well-established move towards actual consummation. Ill received by Catharine, the idea

was dropped for the time, and revived two years subsequently when the Prussian Prince Henri visited St. Petersburg. From Arneth's account, the attitude of France suggests that the famous "*Si Choiseul avait été ici*," ascribed to Louis XV. on the arrival of the news of the Partition, ought to go to the limbo which has received so many other "winged words" of history. His leanings would have rather inspired him with an anticipation of Sebastiani's "*L'ordre règne à Varsovie*." As for Choiseul, he was a gratuitous instigator of the crime. In 1769 we find him suggesting to Prussia the annexation of Curland and Ermeland, and to Austria the seizure of the greater part of the kingdom. The process seemed so obvious that it even entered into the political combinations of the Turks, who, about this time, invited Austria to join them in expelling the Russians from Poland, after which the Sultan and the Kaiser might divide the republic between themselves. Arneth gives an interesting specimen of Friedrich's way of flinging about fire in casual diplomatic conversations. The narrator is Count Nugent, the Austrian representative at the Prussian Court, who thus reports some of the king's remarks, made in 1770:—

"En parlant de la Lorraine et de l'Alsace il formoit un plan d'opération militaire pour la conquête de l'une et de l'autre."

"... que pensés vous de l'Italie? Vous avez déjà le Mantouan, le Milanais et la Toscane, les états du Duc de Modène vous reviennent. Si vous y ajoutiez Parme et Plaisance avec quelque chose de l'état de Venise vous auriez un arrondissement très convenable."

Nugent was discreet enough to take this in a jocular sense, and Friedrich finally observed—"Tout cela est bon pour le discours!"

With certain corrections of names and dates, many of Arneth's references to the epoch of the Peace of Kainardji would well apply to the times of the Peace of St. Stefano. We find Kaunitz observing, in the course of the war of 1768-74, that Russia's professions of a very moderate programme of peace were a mere blind to her positive determination to keep Azov, Oczakow, and other places on the Black Sea, make the Crimea independent of the Porte, and fix herself firmly in Poland. From her Pontic stronghold she would "utterly imperil not merely Constantinople but the very existence of the Turkish Empire, and lay the basis of such overwhelming Russian power by land and sea that nothing would be able to resist her." Dissatisfied with a waiting policy, Kaunitz proposed an eventual Austrian-Prussian intervention on behalf of Poland and Turkey, in return for which the two Imperial Courts were to receive some slight territorial compensation. The Empress-Queen utterly disapproved this scheme, but was finally brought to consent that Thugut, the Internuncio at Constantinople, should make the necessary insinuations to the Porte. Thugut arranged a treaty under which the Sultan was to cede Little Wallachia, and grant Austria a large cash subsidy, a stipulation which drew from Maria Theresa the minute, "I do not like taking these people's money." The execution of this convention was crossed by the Partition of Poland, which decided Kaunitz

to shirk the promised military movement, and to leave the Sultan to his fate. He and Joseph were now, indeed, almost disposed to march, not against Russia, but against Turkey, and after the signature of the Treaty of Kainardji in 1774 they discovered that, in the face of Russia's new annexation of Turkish territory, the best thing for Austria was to go and do likewise. The Porte was accordingly requested to surrender the slip of Moldavia called the Bukowina, which, for the avoidance of uncomfortable discussion, was provisionally occupied by an Austrian force. Maria Theresa's morality did not boil up in words at this base transaction as it did in the case of Poland, but Arneth infers her disgust from her extraordinary silence on the matter to Joseph and Kaunitz. It seems that a star was proposed as a reward for the successful negotiator, who could have hardly been in place as a diplomatist, for he spoke Turkish as well as Sir Thomas Roe, and even understood the politics of his post. The Empress-Queen grudgingly consented with "finde es stark, gleich comandeur." These last transactions Arneth describes with a completeness which was unattainable for any previous writer. His veracity is absolute: witness his account of the Austrian seizure of the Zips towns, which, though distinct from the Partition, was the beginning of the *Finis Poloniae*, the pull on the trigger which let loose the pent-up energy of spoliation.

G. STRACHEY.

NEW NOVELS.

Junia. In Three Volumes. By the Author of "Estelle Russell." (Blackwood.)

Brother Gabriel. In Three Volumes. By M. Betham-Edwards. (Hurst & Blackett.)

The Child of the Desert. In Three Volumes. By Colonel the Honourable C. S. Vereker. (Chapman & Hall.)

Hands not Hearts. In One Volume. By Lady Isabella Schuster. (Chapman & Hall.)

Jet: Her Fate or Her Fortune? In One Volume. By Annie Edwardes. (Bentley.)

THE initial chapter of *Junia* is calculated upon the whole to prepossess the candid mind not inconsiderably against what is to follow, inasmuch as it savours a good deal, in its aesthetic fantasticality, of Ouida: of Ouida clothed and in her right mind, so to speak, but as prodigiously, as fatally bent as ever. For in this initial chapter the authoress discourses most solemnly and with intention of a couple of Titian's portraits: the girl in red velvet in the old Pinacothek at Munich, and the *Belladonna* in the Sciarra Gallery; both of which, it is evident to her, were painted at different periods from the same person. How the sweet serene joyousness of the woman's earlier years could have come to be replaced by the dark and threatening weariness that is apparent in the later portrait—that is the question which the authoress has asked herself, and which in *Junia* she has wrought to a conclusion. The answer is not altogether satisfactory: Titian himself, perhaps, would have laughed and shaken his head over it; and the sitter would very possibly have

denied it point blank. For this England of ours has but little in common with the Italy of Mr. Symonds and Cesare Borgia. The

"Weak sins yet alive are as virtue

To the strength of the sins of that day;"

and in attempting to reconstruct for present use one of its types from such material as lies to his hand the poet is exposing himself to the fate of those who dare overmuch. At best he can but give us a conventionality; while at worst he will produce something very dreadful indeed. It is therefore to be regretted that the authoress of *Junia* should have allowed herself to be so much impressed by the Titianic figures as she has. Her statement of the problem not only afflicts the reader with disagreeable reminiscences and anticipations of Miss de la Ramée, but seriously militates against the effect produced by her book as a whole. It is, as novels go, a very good novel indeed; but the *Junia* who gives it its name has little to remind one of the heroine (or heroines) who would seem to have suggested her. Having seen and considered the portraits, Mrs. Spender has of course a right to do as she pleases with her impressions. Only it is unfortunate that they should have been tacked on to her novel, which could do better without them, and where at best their function is confined to telling the world that she has looked at a couple of specimens of Titian's craftsmanship with maybe more earnestness than intelligence. Be this as it may, it is certain that *Junia* is a capital novel. The heroine, a certain Junia Berrington, is a girl with large aspirations, a noble beauty, and a passionate regard for her twin brother. An Anglo-Florentine by birth and education, she is jilted by her first love, and is forced by the ruin and death of her parents to go to England and work for a living. Her brother Junius is a painter; and for awhile the two are content to starve together. Junius, however, gets so disheartened by the rejection of his first picture that he sails for Canada, while Junia goes for a governess. Troubles overtake her, and she leaves her situation; tries for a housemaid's place; is picked up by a charitable actress and trained for the stage; becomes an artist in burlesque; grows weary of the life and tries to cast it off for that of a sister in some charitable order; and returns to it, her petition rejected, in utter and complete despair. Junius is drowned on his voyage homeward, and Junia, after a brain fever or some such ailment, is taken from the stage to marry the Marchese Carlo Falconieri. She is spotless, but her noble nature has been mortally hurt by the degradation to which it has been subjected; and she dies. This is but the thinnest and poorest outline of the scheme of events in *Junia*, and must be in no wise held to be an adequate sketch of its intrigue. That intrigue is unusually full and vivid; but the interest of the novel is none the less purely psychological. Junia Berrington is a very fine bit of work in character, large, noble, sincere, consistent even to completeness; but all the women about her are good, from Anna Berrington, Junia's sister—a very clever sketch indeed—down to Miss Stubbes and Miss Kate Smith. Of the men there is not so much to be said; the best among

them are, perhaps, the old Marchese Falconieri and Paolo Grilli—this, perhaps, because they are among the least laboured and slightest. The dialogue is not always satisfactory, but it is usually apt and vigorous, and in places of a very high order. The best chapter in the book, to our mind, is that in which is contained the death of old Falconieri. But, indeed, there is everywhere much to praise in it, and its interest and charm are unquestionable.

In *Brother Gabriel*, Miss Betham-Edwards has worked under the influence of George Sand, and has worked not altogether happily. In its polemical aim, its elderly scientific lover, its pure but unconventional heroine, its mistaken but awakened hero, its platonic tendencies, its hints of republicanism; its elaborate picturesqueness, it reminds us in a breath of *Valvèdre* and *Le Marquis de Villemer*, and a dozen others of the later novels of the incomparable Berrichonne. It is, in fact, a very clever and spirited imitation of George Sand at her most philosophical and least imitable moment; and consequently it is only half successful. It is rather good, but not nearly good enough, and the impression it produces is of a very vague and unsatisfactory order. And the failure is greatest where the success should have been highest—in the presentment and portraiture of Brother Gabriel himself. Brother Gabriel is not ill-conceived and not ill-executed; but he never does convince us that he is other than a species of lay-figure. He has a great deal to do: to be an enthusiastic young Capuchin, to fall in love with the heroine (M^{de} Sand knew more about the *coup de foudre* than Miss Betham-Edwards), to owe his life to her, to live with her as her brother, and finally to force her into the arms of the man she loves: but somehow he never rises to the exigencies of the situation, he remains to the end a most inept and inadequate hero, and one parts from him with no regret at all. The book, however, is one that may be read with pleasure; it is fluently, glowingly, carefully written; and it contains one or two very pleasant sketches of character—as, for instance, M^{de} Pitache, Huberte, Lise. Sometimes Miss Betham-Edwards's enthusiasm outruns her discretion: as when, in writing of George Sand, she describes her as "That astounding superhuman genius, universally crowned, sceptred, and bent knee to—invested, indeed, by general consent, with the inalienable sovereignty of romance!" One feels that the single note of exclamation here is not by any means superfluous.

For lovers of what is unconsciously humorous *The Child of the Desert* will be a very feast; unreasonable persons who expect in it the attraction of a work of fiction will be disappointed. As a novel it is absolutely unreadable. The present writer has done his best to get to the end of it, but he has failed—utterly and shamefully failed—and he will not say any more about it in that capacity. But, regarding it as a piece of unintentional fun, he is free to confess that he deems it hardly possible to exaggerate its merit. Fancy a heroine called Olinda, in whose "bright beaming countenance were vividly reflected her virtuous mind, her sweet disposition, her lofty intellect, and her noble

soul—qualities which, joined to the sweet benign smile that ever played about her lips secured universal homage and esteem"! Fancy Olinda "giving him [the hero] a sweet smile, tripping lightly indoors, and taking from her escritoire the following poem, . . . written in answer to Burns's beautiful but lugubrious and, as I believe, most ill-considered and erroneous verses"! Fancy her reading the following poem:—

"Oh no! man was not made to mourn,
And have his heart-strings rudely torn,"

and so on, and so on, and not only wringing from the hero the admission that "now the clouds have been dispelled to a large extent by your soothing philosophy, which establishes, Burns notwithstanding, that unhappiness ought to be an abnormal condition," but having the meanness to read him on the spot a couple more "poems" of the same pattern! Fancy—but *assez*! It is a shame to anticipate a single other joke. Readers must go direct to this incomparable book, and they will be happy.

Of *Hands, not Hearts* there is absolutely nothing to be said. It is a rambling screed of ill-natured nonsense; and if it merit any comment at all, the comment can only be such as is due to one of the worst novels of the season. For that kind of thing these pages are hardly the place.

Mrs. Edwardes has broken new ground in *Jet: her Face or her Fortune?* She has gone for romance and character to a sanatorium on the Riviera, and has produced a fairly amusing novelette. Her writing is always smart and shrewd: it deals as a rule with more or less Bohemian types, and it is marked throughout by an affectation of fashionable cynicism and of familiarity with the wicked ways of the world that is very tolerably effective, as such things go. All the familiar qualities are to be found in *Jet*, and there are characters not a few of the old order. There is Mr. Conyngham, the selfish but indestructible valetudinarian; there is Jet Conyngham, the downright, impulsive, honest young lady; there is Lady Austen, the decayed beauty, the faded shrew; there is the Reverend Laurence Biron, a disreputable clerical animal of the Tame Cat species; there is Major Holms, the little old gossip and scandal-monger; and so on. The best of the set are Lady Austen and Cora Conyngham, Jet's sister, both of whom are drawn and filled in with real skill and insight; the worst are Jet and Major Holms. Mrs. Edwardes is brisk and clever and shrill enough in *Jet*; but she has not made such good use of her materials as might have been expected; and *Jet*, though one can read it with patience, is not likely to add anything to her reputation. It is not so good as *A Bluestocking*; and it is farther below *Archie Lovell* than one cares to calculate.

W. E. HENLEY.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Camp Life and Sport in South Africa. Experiences of Kaffir Warfare with the Cape Mounted Rifles. By Thos. J. Lucas, late Capt. C.M. Rifles. With Illustrations. (Chapman and Hall.) During the Kaffir war of 1851 Mr. Lucas served in the Cape Mounted Rifle Regiment, in which corps he attained the rank of captain, and sold out just before completing fifteen

years of service. This is all we can gather as to dates; he does not tell us when he went to Africa, or when he returned, or whether he has revisited the Cape of late years. In his Preface the author gives the *raison d'être* of his work, and we are compelled to think it insufficient. His account of the Kaffir war might have furnished some acceptable letters to the newspapers of the time, and there is sufficient readable matter in the book to make an average magazine article. To make up an octavo volume of 258 pages he is obliged to have recourse to many old and many poor stories, and to give an account, taken mainly from other writers, of the Diamond Fields, of which he does not himself seem to have seen anything since the diggings began. There is nothing respecting sport the like of which we have not read already *ad nauseam* in those writers who wish to publish and perpetuate their delight in destroying life. Something, perhaps, may be said for slaughtering beasts of prey and animals which furnish some useful commodities; but what excuse can be framed for wantonly killing what Mr. Lucas himself calls the *inoffensive zebra*?

Yorkshire Diaries and Autobiographies in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. (Surtees Society.) We are quite of the opinion expressed in the Preface to this curious collection of personal histories, that much greater use might be made of papers of this class, throwing as they do such light on the social doings of our ancestors, upon manners and customs, and upon the rise and decadence of families. To our knowledge of general history this volume contributes little or nothing, but as a contribution to the annals of domestic life it is invaluable. The first Diary is described as that of a Parliamentary Captain; no record appears in it, however, of his warlike achievements, for the earliest entry quoted bears date January 1, 1646-7. That such record was made, and may be still in existence somewhere, is evident from the diarist's allusion to "a little parchment-covered book" which "contained my journals during the time I was in the army." The writer, Adam Eyre, of Haslehead, served first under Ferdinando, Lord Fairfax, and afterwards under Sir Thomas Fairfax. He subsequently settled down into a mode of life common to the yeomen of the better class of that time, and the Diary, which covers a little over two years, gives a very lively picture of such life. To the future historian of the neighbourhood, this "Dyurnal," as well as that of the tanner, John Hobson, will prove a perfect mine of wealth. The other portions of the volume are more elaborately autobiographical in form. They include "The Life of Mr. John Shaw, Vicar of Rotherham;" "A Family History begun by James Fretwell," who lived near Doncaster; and some Memoranda by Heneage Dering, Dean of Ripon. Very full notes illustrate the text of each of these.

Our Real Danger in India. By C. Forjett. (Cassells.) This book scarcely comes within the purview of literary criticism. It is written on a subject of political importance by a man who is evidently in earnest, and who has, moreover, had access to special sources of information. Beyond this implied praise we cannot go. The style is marked by that fluency and laxity of expression which habitual minute-writing has made a second nature to Anglo-Indians. What "our real danger" is we have in vain attempted to discover. The author seems to have been unable to decide for himself whether it is the Russians in Central Asia, or the native troops under our own flag, or, again, a combination between these two. Under the influence of some mysterious motive, he has been stirred up at this interval of time to refute the first volume of Sir John Kaye's *Sepoy War*, and to recount his own exploits as Commissioner of Police at Bombay during the exciting year of the Mutiny. On one point of military history recorded on page 75 he is open to correction. The General Order of the Commander-in-Chief there

quoted did not refer to the fact that a European regiment while charging had been obliged to make a *détour* by reason of an inequality in the ground, but to what was described at the time in an official despatch as "an immediate panic and hesitation in H.M.'s—th Foot." The battle alluded to is Ferozshah. Mr. Forjett sends us with his book a very sensible letter on irrigation, addressed to Lord Salisbury in 1874.

Vida de la Princesa de Eboli. Por Don Gaspar Muro. Con una carta del Excmo. Señor D. A. Cánovas del Castillo, etc., etc. (Madrid.) This volume is an examination of the conduct of Philip II. in his arrest and treatment of the Princess of Eboli and of Antonio Perez. The work is founded almost entirely on original documents; and the appendix contains 270 pages of letters (mostly unpublished) from the chief actors in the affair. Its value and interest is also greatly increased by a long introductory letter of Cánovas del Castillo, in which he comes to conclusions somewhat different from those of Señor Muro in the body of the work. Neither believes that the Princess of Eboli was the mistress of Philip; but Cánovas del Castillo believes that he really made advances to her, and was repulsed. Hence his jealousy and revenge when he found Perez in the position of a favoured lover. Señor Muro, on the contrary, thinks that the only love intrigue was between Perez and the Princess, and that the king was wholly guiltless in this respect. At the time of this intrigue the Princess of Eboli was thirty-five years of age, was blind of one eye, and had been the mother of ten children. She was, too, a woman of most haughty and overbearing temper; so that the nuns of the Carmelite convent of Pastrana, which she and her husband had founded, and to which she had retired on her widowhood, had been compelled to procure the king's order for her removal, finding it impossible to live with her. It is easy to understand that vanity may have led the low-born secretary, Perez, into a *liaison* with such a woman, a Princess, and a daughter of one of the noblest houses in Spain; but her physical charms can hardly have been sufficient to captivate Philip. The ostensible cause of the arrest was the quarrels which arose after the death of Escobedo, the secretary of Don Juan of Austria, assassinated at Madrid by Antonio Perez on the express orders of the king. Of this last fact the documents leave no doubt. Perez was popularly designated as the murderer; and soon afterwards Philip showed him a letter from his fellow-secretary, Mateo Vazquez, accusing him of the murder. Not unnaturally a deadly quarrel ensued between the two secretaries, in which the partisans of both took part, the chief and most violent on the side of Perez being the Princess of Eboli. These disputes proved highly disagreeable to the king, and doubtless hampered him greatly in the despatch of business; and, after numerous efforts at reconciliation, which were necessarily vain, because the king alone knew, and could reveal, the whole truth, Philip summarily ended the difficulty by the simultaneous arrest of Antonio Perez and of the Princess. Thus far there is no dispute as to the facts. But the persistent persecution of the Princess, becoming more and more stringent up to the day of her death, thirteen years afterwards, and when all danger had passed, seems to point to some darker secret in the background. To discover this is the purport of the volume. Cánovas del Castillo finds it in rejected love; Sr. Muro in the haughty temperament of the Princess, and in the malignant pleasure of the king in humbling a daughter of the proudest house in Spain, and, in her, the whole nobility. It is for the reader to weigh the evidence and decide. Although this book has been so lately published, a work combating both these conclusions is already announced as in preparation at Madrid. For English students we may note that Sr. Muro believes that he has consulted all the original documents relating to the affair, with the exception of the family papers of the Dukes of

Sessa y Altamira, in the British Museum, and whatever else may be there. There are many points of interest beside the personal question contained in this volume, and especially in the prologue of Cánovas del Castillo, which gives a rapid but masterly sketch of the position of Philip II. in history. He remarks that Charles V. and Francis II. close the era of chivalry; and with Philip II. that of modern statesmanship begins. The documents and facsimiles in the appendix testify abundantly to Philip's extraordinary diligence, and the way in which from his cabinet he ruled his vast dominions; while, on p. 247, a most curious letter to Philip from his confessor, Fr. Diego de Chaves, is given, threatening a refusal of absolution, *so pena de su condenacion eternal*, unless he proceed with more diligence in the despatch of business.

BURKE'S *Letters on a Regicide Peace* form a welcome addition to the publications of the Clarendon Press, and in Mr. Payne they have found an editor who is thoroughly conversant with the history of the period in which they were written. It is a noteworthy sign of the effect produced by Mr. Morley's masterly sketch of Burke's career that no one now thinks of dividing that career into two parts, or of contrasting the speeches on the American War with the speeches and publications on the French Revolution as utterly opposed to one another. Mr. Payne in the Preface points out that, however much we may differ from Burke in details, his main conception of the aggressive character of France was undoubtedly true, though it would have been well to lay greater stress on the equally undoubted fact that the germ of future progress was to be found even for the nations which were assailed in the very ideas which were so abused in France. Mr. Payne's notes are generally useful, and they are rather too few than too many. There are one or two, however, to which his attention might be called with a view to a future edition. "Aphelion" at page 4 means extreme distance from the sun, not "deviation from its normal path;" and it is more than probable that when (p. 16) Burke, after speaking of the failure of the jury in the cases of Hardy, Tooke, and Thelwall to find a verdict against the prisoners, went on to say that "the highest tribunal of all" was deprived of all that dignity and all that efficiency which might enforce, or regulate, or, if the case required it, might supply the want of every other court, he was thinking, not of Parliament, but of the House of Lords as a Court of Justice, with special reference to the recent acquittal of Warren Hastings. The reference, too, which Mr. Payne gives to "Pope's dying notes" on the war of 1739 is to the last fifty lines of the two dialogues called *Epilogues to the Satires*. If there is any reference in those lines to the war it is so well concealed as to deserve a distinct quotation and explanation, whereas not far from the beginning of the first dialogue there is a very distinct reference to Jenkins's ear:—

"And own the Spaniards did a waggish thing
Who cropped our ears and sent them to the king."
Mr. Payne's further statement that the husband of Maria Theresa was called Charles is, of course, a mere slip of the pen.

READERS of Mr. Grohman's *Tyrol and the Tyrolese* will welcome his new volumes of sketches of Alpine life and customs published under the title of *Gaddings with a Primitive People* (Remington). His best stories were perhaps put into his first venture, but there are plums enough left to give real enjoyment to all who wish to peep behind the scenes, and to know what sort of life is led by those Tyrolese peasants with whose external aspect he may have become acquainted in his wanderings. Mr. Grohman knows the people as no Englishman who has not lived among them can hope to know them. The Paradise play, the shooting match, the manners and habits of the parish priest and schoolmaster, of the keeper and

the poacher, the quaint marriage-customs of the various districts, all pass under his notice, and his story is told in the easy style of one who has everything at his fingers' ends. Mr. Grohman can hardly have looked over the proofs himself. Some of the German words are rather oddly spelt, and "the well-known 'Ubi tu Cajus, ego Cajer,'" spoken by the Roman bride, which, as we are told, is still used in the district of Pergine, though "metamorphosed into an unintelligible formula," appears to have entered upon the first stage of metamorphosis already.

M. ANTONIN ROCHE'S *Chateaubriand et Madame de Staël* (Paris: Delagrave) appears to be an instalment of a larger work on the great writers of France. It contains a biographical essay on each of the two authors mentioned in its title, and tells the facts of their lives in an agreeable and sufficient fashion. There is a certain amount of criticism interspersed, especially in the case of Chateaubriand; but this does not please us as well as the narrative. M. Roche's censure smacks rather of the class-room than of the study, and he is more anxious to indicate such details as Chateaubriand's mistranslations and inaccuracies than to give a comprehensive view of his merits and defects. A book dealing with two such writers might have been expected, for instance, to discuss the curious spirit of "shamness"—affectation is not a sufficiently comprehensive word, and insincerity is too unfavourable—which distinguishes all the literature of the Empire and the Restoration, infecting even Lamartine, and only exorcised by the Romantic movement. But this is evidently not in M. Roche's way, and it is more reasonable to remark that in his way he has done a good and helpful work.

Under the Red Ensign. By Thomas Gray. (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.) This is not a sea-novel, as might be inferred from its title, but a guide to the British merchant service. Mr. Gray is already well known to mariners by his practical handbooks on *The Rule of the Road at Sea*. In the present little volume he has utilised the knowledge gained while serving in the department of the Board of Trade, in order to popularise the advantages offered by a sailor's life. The directness of his style and the warmth of his sympathy alike recommend his advice to the class of readers for whom it is intended. His manner is free from all appearance of exaggeration. Parents and boys who have need of information will derive all they want from these pages, in language they can understand.

A Grammar of Socialism (John Hodges) does not contain much that is either new or true. The question has plenty of interest at the present time, but its solution hardly lies within the power of the party of "Christian Socialists" to which the author of this little Catechism belongs. It is enough to state that Cruden's *Concordance* is held forth as the Socialist manual of the future.

THE last number but one of the *Journal of the Statistical Society* contains two valuable papers—"Fires and Fire Insurance, considered under their Historical, Financial, Statistical and National Aspects," by Mr. Cornelius Walford; and "The Populations of Russia and Turkey," by Mr. E. G. Ravenstein. The first of these presents an exhaustive sketch of the progress of fire insurance, so far as the imperfect materials allow. The practical lessons which it is sought to inculcate are that the collection of statistical information on this subject ought to be under the immediate care of Government; and that the national interest in the prevention of fires is unduly obscured by reason of the distribution of loss effected through insurance companies. Mr. Ravenstein treats with his usual perspicuity a subject that is at present of much popular interest. The general totals with which the public are now tolerably familiar are analysed with scientific precision, and some rather startling deductions are drawn. The average density of population in Turkey is just double

that in Russia, and the province of Poland is by far the most thickly inhabited in either of the two empires. The gipsies of Turkey are set down as more numerous than the Circassians; and the Jews, who number two and a-half million souls in Russia, are increasing twice as fast as the general population. In Asia Minor the predominant influence of the Turk is gradually supplanting both Greek and Armenian. Ethnologists, perhaps, will take exception to the classification which ranges the Circassians under the head of "Iberians," and to the definite statement that "the Hellenic conquerors of Greece absorbed the more highly-civilised Pelasgians, whose descendants are to be found in the modern Albanians." The last number contains less of general interest. Several papers are here published which were originally read before the British Association or the Social Science Congress. Of these Mr. Caird's address on "Food Supply and the Land Question," delivered at Aberdeen last September, possesses probably the greatest permanent value. The new material includes the Inaugural Address of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, President of the Statistical Society, and a paper by Mr. Frederick Martin, on "Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and the Comparative Progress of Population in some of the Principal Countries of Europe." This last is illustrated by tables, which inculcate their lesson in a very intelligible form. The comparatively high death-rate, and the yet higher birth-rate, in the States of Southern Europe are brought out with much clearness. The remainder of the number is filled up with statistical information of a somewhat miscellaneous character.

Samuel Johnson. By Leslie Stephen. (Macmillan.) The authors of the future volumes of "English Men of Letters" will find it difficult to surpass Mr. Leslie Stephen's essay, either in interest or in merit. In his struggles against poverty and in his honest, if too often mistaken, opinions on men and things, Dr. Johnson was a representative Englishman. "There are very few," says Mr. Stephen, "whom we can love so heartily as Johnson;" and a notice of so noble a career forms the best of all introductions to this new series. Mr. Stephen recognises the virtues of his hero and shows a discriminating charity to his faults. The pages of this little volume are often brightened by passages of quiet humour; sometimes when the sorrows of Johnson are the same as those which have saddened Mr. Stephen, the reader is touched by a stroke of deep pathos. These qualities are especially marked in the chapter on "Johnson and his Friends." In considering the merits of the *stellæ minores* that revolved around Johnson, full justice is rendered to Boswell's accurate observation and to his keen perception of the duties of a faithful biographer. But for the industry and talents of the "bur" that Tom Davies flung at Johnson, neither Mr. Stephen nor his numerous predecessors could have found the materials for their pages. To be blind to the merits of one who has ministered so largely to their reputation would have been deemed impossible, but for the recollection of Macaulay and some others. If the readers for whom this series is designed are not inspired with an "intelligent curiosity" as to Johnson's works, they will undoubtedly be led to study his life and his character as described by Boswell. In future editions of this short memoir the spelling of the name of Francis Barber, Dr. Johnson's black servant (pp. 69, 70, and 147), and that of Mrs. Abington (p. 119), should be corrected; and it might be well to say on p. 22 that Dr. Francis was appointed to the chaplaincy of Chelsea hospital. It is more important to point out an inaccuracy in Mr. Stephen's second sentence: "His father, Michael Johnson, was a bookseller . . . for a time sufficiently prosperous to be a magistrate of the town, and, in the year of his son's birth, sheriff of the county." Johnson's father was at one time in very easy circumstances, but he could never have been the owner of sufficient landed property to

qualify him for the position of sheriff of the county. The fact is that the city of Lichfield was originally formed as a corporation with two bailiffs and twenty-four burgesses; and that a subsequent charter enacted that the city precincts and suburbs should be separated from the county of Stafford and turned into the county of the city of Lichfield, with a sheriff elected annually. A list of these bailiffs and sheriffs is printed in Harwood's *Lichfield*, p. 419, *et seq.* Michael Johnson was elected sheriff in 1709, junior bailiff in 1718, and senior bailiff in 1725.

The Shores of the Polar Sea: a Narrative of the Arctic Expedition of 1875-76. By Dr. Edward L. Moss, H.M.S. *Alert*. Illustrated by Sixteen Chromo-Lithographs and numerous Engravings, from Drawings made on the Spot by the Author. (Marcus Ward.) The publishers of this volume deserve great credit for the very handsome style in which it has been produced. Dr. Moss is a most skilful artist; and his sketches, which have now been admirably chromo-lithographed, are not only faithful but very successful efforts to represent the face of nature in the far north. In no other part of the world are there such magnificent effects of sea and sky, beauties of which unaided descriptions fail to convey any adequate idea. The artist alone can, in some degree, give an impression which at all approaches the reality. For this reason the work of Dr. Moss is a necessary and welcome part of the results of the Arctic Expedition of 1875-76. The work, besides twenty-eight engravings, contains sixteen beautifully executed chromographs, eleven inches by seven and a-half. Those showing the lovely skies and the nature of the ice round winter-quarters are the most striking; and by their means some conception may be acquired of the glories of Polar scenery. Dr. Moss accompanies his sketches with a very well written narrative which serves to illustrate them, while it also furnishes a good general history of the proceedings of the expedition.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. GEO. ESDAILE proposes to issue the Domesday Book of Somerset in two volumes octavo. This will include the Exon translated into English, the reduced copy in the Great Domesday, notes on the tenants *in capite*, and on the under-tenants, a full digest and exhaustive indexes.

UNDER the title of *Uppingham by the Sea* Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will publish very shortly a circumstantial record of the school's experiences at Borth in 1876-7. So memorable an episode in a school's history as its bodily transplantation from a Midland county to the coast of Wales deserves record, and the narrator in this instance can at least claim the qualification of having been an eye-witness from first to last of the scenes which he describes.

THE third volume of Dr. Schäffle's *Bau und Leben des socialen Körpers* has just appeared in Germany. In it the author, as in the two previous volumes, endeavours to apply the Darwinian theory of Development and H. Spencer's theory of Evolution to the social organism, with the intention of elaborating a system of Political Economy which shall be in full accord with the generally accepted results of modern science. The present volume appears also in the form of a second edition of *Kapitalismus u. Socialismus*, by the same author, which is now out of print, and an adaptation of which, by Mr. Kaufmann, was reviewed in the ACADEMY a few years ago. The present volume, while still indicating Schäffle's former independent standpoint between the advocates of Capitalism and Socialism, shows at the same time a gradual advance in favour of systematised co-operative economy, and regards hopefully the present struggle for existence on the part of co-operative institutions.

MESSRS. BEMROSE AND SON have in the press *Food and its Preparation*, a course of twenty lectures, delivered to upwards of five hundred girls from elementary schools, by Mrs. W. T. Greenup.

MESSRS. WELDON AND Co. will shortly remove, in consequence of the expiration of lease, from 15 Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, to 9 Southampton Street, Strand.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND Co. will publish in the course of the autumn a volume of *Select Letters of Cicero*, translated by the Rev. G. E. Jeans, Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford. The selection followed is that which was made by Mr. Albert Watson for his well-known edition.

M. LOUYS GLADY has issued in England (118 Warwick Street, S.W.) an exceedingly pretty reprint of his edition of *Manon Lescaut*, with the well-known Preface of Alexandre Dumas *fil.* This edition has not the etchings which decorated its larger forerunner, but it has—M. Glady boasts with justifiable pride—a bibliographic peculiarity which no other book in the world possesses: this is a red line at the top of each page, black being substituted for red where the text, as in the case of letters, extracts, &c., is itself of the livelier colour. We agree with M. Glady that the effect of this is far better than that of the common-enough *encadrement*, or red-border line all round the page, and we congratulate him on the idea. The book is printed in very limited numbers on choice writing-paper, with a few copies on China, Dutch, and other fancy materials: it has abundance of red initials, and other beautifications, and is altogether as gracious a little pocket-book as we have ever seen. That the gem deserves the setting there is no need to say. All readers of *Manon* have for her the eyes of Desgrieux.

RECTOR O. HUNZIKER, of Zürich, has issued a special appeal to the admirers of Pestalozzi. He asks all those who have the ability to contribute to the forthcoming Pestalozzi Exhibition, which has been undertaken by an organising committee of the Swiss Lehrertag. The Lehrertag will be held in Zürich next September, and it is proposed at the same time to exhibit a collection of the published works, manuscripts, letters, portraits, busts, and all obtainable relics of the great pedagogue.

THE University of Tübingen counts 1,144 students during the present summer semester, a number which it has never before attained, even in the popular year of the jubilee. At the beginning of the semester, Dr. Pfeiderer (formerly of Kiel) entered on office as Professor of Philosophy.

IN the Lektionskataloge for the summer semester of the University of Bern there are only 283 names of matriculated students and 38 "Auskultanten." The greatest diminution is in the number of female students, which has sunk to 16, and of these, 15 are students of medicine, and one of philosophy. America, Belgium, and Austria each supply one; all the other ladies are from Russia and Poland. The medical faculty has 137 students; the juridical, 98; the philosophical, 24; the Evangelical-theological, 24; and the Catholic-theological, 11. All the Auskultanten, except three, belong to the philosophical.

DR. JULIUS WOLDEMAR ZIEBIG has issued at Dresden a second edition of his History and Literature of Shorthand (*Geschichte und Literatur der Geschwindschreibkunst*). This contains the completest historical sketch yet issued of the many attempts to attain a style of writing combining the legibility of printing with the rapidity of speech. After an examination of the obscure subject of the shorthand of the ancients, Dr. Ziebig details the progress of the art in England, America, Australia, Spain, Portugal, Venezuela, Mexico, Buenos Ayres, Brazil, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Russia, Finland, Poland, Illyria, Servia, Greece, Hungary, Rou-

mania, Turkey, Switzerland, and Germany. The work is completed by an ample and exhaustive bibliography of shorthand. Some portions of the history would admit of greater development, but altogether Dr. Ziebig's work is one deserving of high praise.

THE *Rivista Europea* for June 16 has an article on "Moral Education in Schools," which suggests an attempt to solve the religious difficulty as it is felt in Italy, by making practical morality part of the curriculum in every elementary school: the master, it is suggested, might take any passing event in the school, and make it the text of a moral lecture, pointing out the ultimate tendency of the actions under observation and their results if universally adopted. It is true that the writer of this very amusing article calls it "a dream." Signor di Tivoli continues his sketches of English University life by a description of athletic sports, and especially boating. The *Rivista* also publishes a fragment of an inedited book on Pietro delle Vigne, by the late Canon Leopoldo Pagano. We trust that the book may not long remain inedited, as it seems to rest upon a careful criticism of the authorities for the time of Frederic II., and aims at defending Pietro delle Vigne from the calumnious attacks of writers of the Guelfic party.

IN the *Nuova Antologia* Signor Chiarini calls attention to the liberties which have been taken with the text of the *Grazie* of Ugo Foscolo by his editor, Orlandini. From a careful examination of the MS. Signor Chiarini shows that Orlandini elaborated and altered Foscolo's original at his own pleasure. It is Signor Chiarini's intention to publish a faithful version as soon as possible.

SIGNOR BARTOLOTTI has published a little book, *Speserie Segrete e Pubbliche di Papa Paolo III.* (Modena), which contains the results of his researches into the pontifical accounts of Paul III. The extracts are valuable in many ways, and enable us to form a picture of the political, social, and artistic features of the time. We see written in his account-books the details of the Pope's life: building fortresses, receiving sovereigns in Rome, celebrating festivities, despatching ambassadors, charity, nepotism, rewards to artists, payments to singers and celebrated beauties, offerings to saints, and masses for the souls of his relatives—such are the things that make up the life of the Farnese Pope.

A *Life of Pope Pius IX.*, by John R. G. Hassard (Burns and Oates), deserves mention among the flood of biographies which has been poured forth since the Pope's death. It is the work of an American Ultramontane, and is written with sobriety and considerable literary taste. As might be expected, it dwells upon the Pope's personal piety, and indulges in many stories which Protestant biographers dismiss as apocryphal; and also gives many stories illustrating the humorous side of the Pope's character. One of the good sayings of Pius IX. which we had not heard before is given as follows:—"Of a Catholic diplomatist whose conduct and professions were at variance, he said: 'I do not like these accommodating consciences. If that man's master should order him to put me in jail, he would come on his knees to tell me I must go, and his wife would work me a pair of slippers.'"

ON Wednesday, July 3, Prof. A. Farinelli, of Florence, delivered the sixth of a series of nine readings on Dante's *Inferno*. These are held at 14 Nottingham Place, W., by kind permission of Mrs. Hill. The subject of this reading was the nineteenth canto. The method adopted is a very agreeable one for lovers of the works of the great poet. Prof. Farinelli gives a summary of the argument of the canto, and explains the difficult and obscure passages in Italian, after which he recites the whole canto.

SIR GEORGE BACK.

ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE BACK, who died on Sunday, June 23, was one of that glorious band of North Pole captains which, during the first twenty years of peace after 1815, added such a soul-stirring page to the annals of British adventure and discovery. In the first rank of the first generation of Arctic officers of this century stands of right the name of George Back, side by side with those of Ross, Parry, Franklin, and Beechey. Young Back commenced his Arctic service in the very first year of its resumption under the auspices of Sir John Barrow. At the age of twenty-two he was appointed a mate to the *Trent*, commanded by John Franklin, which vessel sailed, in 1818, with the *Dorothea*, under Captain Buchan, to make an attempt to penetrate through the ice barrier north of Spitzbergen. An account of this perilous voyage was published, many years afterwards, by Admiral Beechey.

George Back next served, as draughtsman and surveyor, in the land expedition under Franklin from 1819 to 1822, when the Coppermine River was descended, and the Arctic coast of North America reached. The appalling trials and sufferings of this famous expedition are too well known to need detailed mention here, but it will be remembered that young Back went through his part of the service manfully and well. In Franklin's narrative we read: "Here we met Mr. Back, to whom, under Providence, we felt our lives were owing." He became a lieutenant in 1821, served in Franklin's second land expedition from 1825 to 1827, and was promoted to the rank of commander in the latter year.

In 1833 Captain Ross had been absent for nearly four years, having entered the Arctic Regions by the portal of Lancaster Sound in 1829. The absence of all tidings gave rise to grave uneasiness, and George Back hurried home from Italy to propose the despatch of a search expedition by land, and to volunteer for the command of it. His offer was accepted, and from 1833 to 1835 he discovered the Back or Great Fish River, tracing it for 500 miles to its mouth. For this service he was promoted to the rank of captain, and received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society. In 1836 he published his *Narrative of the Arctic Land Expedition to the Mouth of the Great Fish River*, the illustrations in which, as well as most of those in the narratives of Franklin's expeditions, are from his original sketches.

The Royal Geographical Society recommended, in 1836, that an exploring ship should be despatched to Repulse Bay or Wager River to winter, and that thence travelling parties should complete the exploration of the region to the mouth of the Great Fish River on one side, and to Fury and Hecla Strait on the other. The recommendation was adopted by the Government, and Captain Back received command of H.M.S. *Terror*, with orders to attempt the execution of this difficult and perilous service. He was stopped by the ice in Frozen Strait, and forced to winter in the moving pack, while the ship received such damage from the ice that it was with difficulty she was brought across the ice in a sinking state, and run on shore at Lough Swilly on the Irish coast. He had failed, but failed gloriously, and his distinguished services met with suitable recognition when, in 1839, he received the honour of knighthood. He published a most charming narrative of this memorable voyage—*Narrative of an Expedition in H. M. S. "Terror" (1838)*, which was admirably illustrated by his first lieutenant, Smyth.

Sir George Back served for many years on the Council, and of late years was Vice-President, of the Royal Geographical Society. He also presided over two Arctic committees, appointed with a view to the promotion of a renewal of Polar research, and gave his cordial support and assistance to their efforts. He lived an honoured and

useful life, and reached to a good old age, surrounded by many friends, young and old, who will truly and affectionately mourn his loss.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

IN the July number of the *Church Missionary Intelligencer* we find a letter from the late Mr. O'Neill, written from Kagéi but a few days before his death, in which he enclosed

"A few rough sketches of scenes in which we live. You will see that they are considerably injured and dirty; and no wonder, for they have all been submerged in the Nyanza. Would you kindly note that what was called 'Bukindo' Bay [at the north of Ukerewe Island], on a previous sketch, should be 'Grant' Bay? We have called this piece of water after the great traveller, putting him as near to his fellow-traveller Speke as possible. I have been helping Smith up to the last in preparing the maps which now reach you."

These are the charts of the Simeyu and Ruwana rivers, both of which prove to be but ankle-deep in the dry season within a short distance of their mouths, though the latter has a deep navigable stream for three miles, and would afford a good quiet landing-place, in the opinion of the late Lieut. Shergold Smith, in case a route to the East Coast were opened *via* Speke Gulf and the Masai country.

A NEW and enlarged edition of the *Church Missionary Atlas*, planned by the late General E. Lake, is to be issued in nine or ten monthly parts. The *Atlas* will comprise thirty maps, most of which have been newly drawn, and the maps of Africa, eight in number, will embody the latest discoveries. Part I. contains a new map of the continent of Africa, indicating the routes of the great travellers, and five maps of the West Coast, including new ones of the Yoruba country and the Niger. Part II. will contain four entirely new maps—viz. East Africa, the route to the Victoria Nyanza, Palestine, and Persia and Afghanistan. A new series of maps of India will be commenced in Part III. The accompanying letterpress has been almost entirely re-written, and embodies both an account of the countries and peoples, and a sketch of the society's missions.

CAPTAIN CHARLES WARREN, R.E., C.M.G., who has recently examined the country between the gold regions about Leydenburg, in the Transvaal, and Lorenzo Marques, Delagoa Bay, appears to have found the means of communication of a very rude nature in some parts. Between Leydenburg and Spitzkop, the road, he says, has been laid out with due regard to the requirements of a Boer waggon-road, being carried along the sides of the hills at a slope of about $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{40}$, and on reaching a very steep place it is carried straight down it; in some cases these passes resemble a series of broken staircases with steps two feet high, while in others they are simply steep slides. Some ten miles from the Komatie River, Capt. Warren crossed the Lebomba range at a point about 450 feet above the sea, where the boundary stone between the Transvaal and Portuguese territory is placed. The distance thence to Lorenzo Marques is forty-six miles, the first twenty miles being almost level, with a moderately hard soil, but after that the ground is swampy and uncertain, and is so light that, even when it is quite dry, oxen sink in eighteen inches. On this road much labour has been well expended under the superintendence of M. Nellmapius, and in the worst part of the marshes a log road has been constructed. Captain Warren remarks in his report that in the deep kloofs of the mountain side there is much timber between Leydenburg and Spitzkop, but it is difficult of access; from Pretorius Kop to Delagoa Bay the bush veld extends, with more or less dense forest of hard and soft wooded trees, which will be sufficient for the supply of fuel for a line of railway for many years, provided they are properly thinned and not cut down recklessly. He fears that there is no prospect of

such a line paying for several years to come, but he has no doubt that it would materially hasten the development of South Africa. With regard to the *tsetse* fly, which in that region is said to follow the game, Captain Warren observes that, if the Kafirs continue their present use of fire-arms, not only the fly, but also the game, will be exterminated in a few years. Should this take place, one bar to easy transit between Delagoa Bay and the Transvaal will be removed; but even at the present time it appears that the *tsetse* fly country can be passed through at times without great difficulty, for Captain Warren's party experienced no trouble on this score.

MESSRS. W. AND A. K. JOHNSTON have published an entirely new map of England and Wales in four large sheets, specially designed for educational purposes.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

"A COLLEGE Breakfast Party," by George Eliot, in *Macmillan's Magazine*, is a philosophical symposium of the kind that of late has made us rather weary. It is written in rhetorical, as distinguished from poetical, blank verse; an instrument which the writer knows how to use, although in this case she has not succeeded in employing it without occasional obscurity. Orie is a caricature which we have had recently elsewhere more satisfactorily rendered in prose. There is little that is new or of great interest in the opinions offered; and in the way of disposing of them and making them parry each other, there is something at this time of day a little trite. It would have been better if the "College Breakfast Party" had been published four years ago, when it was written. As it is, it is painful to have to own that we have risen from two readings of a work of George Eliot's, neither touched nor instructed.

THE *Cornhill* presents us with a high average of light reading this month. Mr. James brings "Daisy Miller" to an end—a too tragic end, which makes one half suspect that the author is thereby running away from his own difficulties. Obviously Daisy was not to be allowed to marry Mr. Giovanelli, and in the nature of things she could not marry Mr. Winterbotham—at least, without a length of treatment which Mr. James seems to have been determined not to allow himself. Roman fever accordingly is called in, and the author escapes with a touch of tragedy from a subject of pure comedy. And the comedy is handled with rare lightness and skill, while the tragedy, to our mind, is a little hard and metallic, and shows no trace of that pathetic power which Bret Harte, with the same kind of sketchy detached material to work upon, knew how to breathe into a sentence. "Stray Thoughts on Scenery" is a piece of clever but rather forced writing. It wanders from the Alps to Skiddaw, and from London Bridge to the Nile, and on the whole just fulfils that function of whiling away a summer hour on the grass with which one somehow associates the *Cornhill*. There is a great deal of work in a paper like this, and there are not many people who could put together so many thoughts, and so many good ones among them, on a given general subject of this kind. As an article to be read once, to please and be thrown aside, it is quite excellent, and if a good writer is willing to work on these conditions, his readers have certainly no cause but to be grateful to him. "E. F.'s" plea for Greek dress as against the present fashion will certainly attract women-readers. A dress which takes half-an-hour to make—"E. F." gives elaborate directions how to construct it—which has a great past, and certain obvious advantages for health and convenience, ought to find more adopters than we imagine it will, just yet.

THERE is an interesting article, by the Rev. W. W. Capes, in *Fraser's Magazine*, on "L'Ecole Française at Athens and at Rome." In 1846 the French Minister of Education established this

"school" at Athens, and since 1852 its success has been most encouraging. MM. Boulé, Fustel de Coulanges, Foucart, and Wescher, among other distinguished names, have been members of it. It was a condition of membership that every student should send home a memoir on some point of classical antiquity, and many of these have since been expanded into important works. The explorations of Delphi, Delos, and Miletus are particularly mentioned. A branch of the school has also been established at Rome, and important work has been done in Rome itself and at Ostia. Perhaps the most important part of the work consists in the collection of inscriptions, and the works of M. Foucart on the Religious Associations of the Greeks, and of M. Dumont on the Athenian Ephebi, show what has been done in this direction. Mr. Capes concludes with the practical suggestion that we have in this school an example worthy of imitation. Why should not a few fellowships be set apart by certain colleges, with the consent of the present University Commission, to support students in Greece or Italy? The same thing is done already for science by the Radcliffe travelling fellowships at Oxford. We can only heartily wish that the suggestion may be seriously considered at Oxford and Cambridge, though we fear that another Dr. Radcliffe would be needed to make the suggestion a reality. "The Letters of Coleridge, Southey, and Lamb to Matilda Betham" are hardly as interesting as might have been expected. Miss Betham herself is an interesting figure, well and sympathetically sketched by "M. B.-E.," but the letters themselves, though worth printing, do not add much to our knowledge of the writers. There are some long letters from Coleridge, most of them written in his "bad times," and some pleasant gossip letters from Southey, spoilt here and there by a certain querulousness when he comes to talk about himself. The most interesting letters are those of the two Lambs, among which is that very charming one of Mary Lamb's, already printed some years back in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and an odd, melancholy, but interesting and characteristic, letter from her brother. The second part of the "Academy of the Arcadi," which is in effect a sketch of the literary history of Italy in the eighteenth century, will repay perusal. But its lifeless and wooden style is against it. We presume that "Ivy Leaves: from the Hermitage, Epping Forest," must be the composition of some distinguished person. Otherwise its insertion would not say much for the editor's judgment.

FOUR UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF JOHN MILTON.

Bern : June, 1878.

The ACADEMY of October 13, 1877, published a letter of Milton's, unknown till then, addressed to one Herman Mylius, councillor to the Count of Oldenburg, the copy of which came into my hands through the kindness of a friend. Since then I have had the good-fortune to discover several other letters of Milton's, likewise addressed to Mylius, and hitherto missing in his works. This Mylius, from the autumn of 1651 to the spring of 1652 the Count of Oldenburg's diplomatic agent in London, kept a journal during the whole period of his absence from home, which journal, now preserved in the Haus u. Central-Archiv in Oldenburg, has been with the greatest liberality placed at my disposal. It contains some interesting accounts of the writer's conversations with Milton, "the Latin secretary of the Council of State,"* as well as the whole correspondence

* *E.g.*, On February 9, 1652, Milton speaks in the following terms of the Council of State:—"They are homines mechanici, milites, domestici, fortes satis et acres, at rerum politicarum, maxime forensium, imperiti," &c. I may here note that Mylius's journal contains frequent mention of Samuel Hartlib, John Durie, Theodor Haak, the German poet Wekherlin, all of them interesting on account of their personal connexion with Milton.

that took place between them. It would occupy too much space in these pages were I to elucidate this correspondence by a minute commentary. It is sufficient to say that Mylius was commissioned to obtain a "salva guardia" for the territory of the Count of Oldenburg, and that Milton did all in his power to help him. I hope to publish Mylius's journal, so far as it relates to Milton, in *extenso* in some other place: Milton's letters only, together with some of Mylius's, will appear in these columns. A. STEEN.

Mylius to Milton.

"Virorum optime,
"Invitus obstrepo tuis arduis, sed nosti, quo amore
tribus jam mensibus hic ex spe et desiderio morer et
languam.

Ut nox longa quibus mentitur amica diesque
Longa videtur opus debentibus
Sic mihi tarda fluunt et longa haec tempora quae
spem
Consiliumque morantur, etc.

Vello saltem memoriam mei et meae expeditionis
quae quidem ex voluntate gravissimi senatus vestri
dependet, si autem vis flexanima suadae tuae stimulum
addiderit non dubito de celeri successu. Hoc sum-
mopere saltem rogo, ut ante ultimam manum meae ex-
peditionis mihi intueri liceat projecta diplomatum,
sicuti forte ratione domini et patriae quicquam
occurreret, quod monere ex usu et re nostra nec contra
mentem celebratissimi parlamenti foret possum.
Patere, ut prorsus confido, me in eo esse impetrabilem
et tibi me vicissim

O et praesidium et dulce decus meum
nuncupabo, "Totum tuum
"6 Nov. 1651. [MYLIUM.]

Milton to Mylius.

"Acceptis a te, vir nobilissime, trinis jam literis
omni humanitate nec non benevolentia erga me summa
refertissimis, quarum prioribus conventum me velle
per amice significabas, equidem et doleo sane partim
per occupationes meas, quibus in presentia distringor,
partim per valetudinem nondum mihi licuisse virum
eximium et hospitem mei tam cupientem convenire, et
diutius certe non potui, quin si adessem non queam,
per literas saltem tam praeclaris in me studiis tuis
aliqua ex parte responderem. Projecta illa quae
vocas, ad me missa, pro meo otio satius diligenter
percurri, quorum ad exemplum quid sis a nostris
comiti tuo impetraturus, haud facile divinarim, hoc
possum dicere, nihil in hoc negotio praetermissum a
te esse, quod apposite ad persuadendum dici potuerit.
Et spero equidem responsum tibi brevi datum iri, nam
quibus commissa ea res est, id agere scio. Projecta
interim illa perfecta, ut dixi, ad te remitto meaque
omnia officia vel hic vel alias quanta possum fide et
observantia tibi defero.

"Tui studiosissimus atque observantissimus,
"7 Nov. 1651. JOHANNES MILTONIUS."

Mylius to Milton.

"Manum et ex ea mentem tuam ad pectus appressi
quod amore et candore erga te exuberantissimum
dudum tibi obligatum denuo hac dextra consigno.
Humanitas tua et inclinatio, ut spero, in maturandis
et promovendis meis desideriis porro non deerit nec
exigua haec optima apud externos famae tuae pars erit,
si etiam exteris frui tua comitate et benevolentia
patieris; qua nisi abutar remitto mea projecta futurae
expeditioni si placuerit reservanda et me nuncupo ex
asse tuum

"7 Nov. 1651. [MYLIUM.]

Mylius to Milton, 17 Dec. 1651. . . .
Milton to Mylius, "Datae in Parva Francia West-
monasterii, 2 Jan. 1652" (*v. Milton's Works*, Ed.
Pickering, vii., 387).

Mylius to Milton.

"Flos et ocellus virorum,
"Praevio amplexu matutino memor hesterni pro-
missi amanuensem ad impetrandum meae expeditionis
projecta mitto, lecta remittam et censurae vestrae
denuo submittam veluti me charitati vestrae sine fuce
et felle

"7 Jan. 1652. Totum, etc."

Milton to Mylius.

"Concinnatam, ut potui, salvam guardiam hanc,
vir carissime, tuis plerumque verbis usus, perlegen-
dam tibi mitto. Quaedam inserere necesse habui,
alia feci contractiones, prolixiores vix credo concilium

velle, succinctiorem non potui, quandoquidem per
omnia tibi satisfactum esse cupio. Exemplar tibi
ipsum mitto quod hodie vesperi in concilio obtensurus
sum, itaque nisi ante horam secundam postmeridianam
mihi remittatur, vereor ut possim hodie effectum rem-
dare.

"Tuae charitatis studiosissimus,
"7 Jan. 1652. JOHANNES MILTONIUS."

Mylius to Milton.

"Nobilissime Miltoni,
"Compendiaria via ad gloriam incedis, qui talis
es qualis vis haberi et videri, nec fingis, sed probas
te amicum et dicta tua facta experior. Perlegi pro-
jectum, et illa quae adjecti inseri et quae interlineari
tractu notavi omitti quaeas, caetera limae et lineae
tuae denuo expedienda subijcio. Rescriptum ad
legatos aliosque publicos reipublicae ministros extra
republicam constitutos et in futurum constituendos
penes augustum senatum status monobis et pro dex-
teritate promovebis, tanto major domini mei obligatio
et meus in te amor, quo te amplexatur

"[7 Jan. 1652]. Taus [MYLIUS]."

Milton to Mylius.

"Heri aderam pro more in consilio, vir clarissime,
cum chartis vestris, cumque nactus occasionem
domino praesidi rem repraesentassem, is statim de
iis utraque lingua legendis ad consilium retulit,
nihilque videbatur non concedendum, si Bromensibus
sociis nostris et amicis duntaxat caveretur, in quos
moliri aliquid dominum comitem nonnulli nescio
qua de causa visi sunt suspicari. Res itaque certis ex
consilio commissa est, qui consilium de eo certius
faciant.

"Tuis rationibus addictissimus,
"JOHANNES MILTONIUS.
"Parvae Franciae, Westmonasterii
"20^{mo} Januarii, 1651 [52]."

Mylius to Milton, 22 Jan. 1652, etc. . . .

Milton to Mylius.

"Quod heri pollicitus tibi sum, vir nobilissime, id
serio egi, cum singulis de tuo negotio locutus sum,
quibus id commissum esse noram, plerique mihi
videbantur non satis advertisse potius quam noluisse
concedere, quod petis, nam et concessisse se putabant
in illo scripto quicquid volebas, verum ut res in con-
cilio heri rursus ageretur, efficere non potui, neque
quo die id efficiam, certe scio. Reliquum est itaque,
ut ipse tibi ne desis, deque ista dilatione ad consilium
scribas, ego enim, quod in me situm est, nihil prae-
termisi. Tui honoris, tuarumque rationum studio-
sissimus

"10 Feb. 1651.* JOHANNES MILTONIUS."

Mylius to Milton.

"P. P. Mentem tuam amicam ex manu intellexi et
gratias ago re ipsa eas ante abitum contestaturus.
Monitorium postmeridie denuo Augusto consilio
status exhibebo, si adfuero, mi Miltoni, assistas
porro tuo consilio et eos qui intentionem domini mei
haecenus non intellexerunt, plenius informes, ut
tandem expediri et aequo animo hinc migrare queam.
Si poterit diploma vel rescriptum desideratum saltem
in apposita formalitate, una cum recedentibus
literis ut styli et moris est, concedi acquiescam et me
totum, donec vixero, obaeratum fatebor et nuncupabo
domini Miltonis

"Observantissimus et addictissimus
"10 Feb., 1652.] H. M."

Mylius to Milton.

"Amicissime Miltoni,
"Si placet verbo rescribas, quid heri actum sit aut
porro agi debeat circa negotium domini mei, quo
meminisse ejus saltem in hodiernis literis queam.
Nunquam immemor futurus tui Miltonii
"13 Feb. 1652. H. M."

Milton to Mylius, 13 Feb. 1652, vide ACADEMY,
October 13, 1877.

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TREV, G. Hermes m. dem Dionysosknaben. Berlin: Was-
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* Cf. *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series*,
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CORRESPONDENCE.

TWO OXFORD MSS. OF THE LIFE OF VERGIL
 ATTRIBUTED TO DONATUS.

July 1, 1878.

It may interest the readers of the ACADEMY to learn that there are at Oxford two MSS. of the fifteenth century, hitherto, so far as I know, uncollated, of the interpolated version of the Life of Vergil usually attributed to Donatus. One is prefixed to the Canonician MS. of Vergil, No. LXI.; the other is in the library of Corpus Christi College, in a volume containing Aurelius Victor *De Viris Illustribus* and some other Lives, and is wrongly described in the Catalogue of College MSS. as the Life of Vergil prefixed to the Commentary of Servius. I have collated them both with Reifferscheid's edition of the Life, and have found that in the genuine or non-interpolated parts they give the recension represented by the St. Gall MS., whose readings are in several instances rightly preferred by Hagen to those of the Bern MS. on which Reifferscheid bases his text. The following are a few of the instances in which the Oxford MSS. agree with the *Sangallensis* as against the *Bernensis*:—*Compactum terrae, nam Alexandrum grammaticum, Cebetem vero et poetam, subterfugere in proximum tectum, crebra (i.e., crebro) pronuntiarentur, cum suavitate lenocinūs miris, inanescere quasi mutos (= inanes esse et quasi mutos [?]), On. Sentio* (pp. 55, 57, 60, 61, 62 of Reifferscheid's edition).

Of the two copies the Canonician must have been transcribed from a better MS. than the other. The Corpus Christi College MS. often gives words in a mutilated state, as *leva* for *levata*, *orto* for *hortos*, *maxim* for *maxime*; it is more than once corrupt where the Canonician MS. is intelligible; and it omits all Greek words.

H. NETTLESHIP.

THE PICTURE-GALLERY OF THE PALAZZO MIRANDA.

St. Stephen's Club, S.W.: June 22, 1878.

The following short description of one of the private picture-galleries of Naples may perhaps be acceptable. It is that of the Principe di Ottajano, Duca di Miranda, and is contained in the Palazzo Miranda, where through the courtesy of the owner it is accessible to strangers, who do not, however, appear to avail themselves of the permission as often as they might, considering the importance of the small but choice collection. This is perhaps attributable to the idea of the ordinary tourist, that Naples is distinguished only for its antiquities, and that there is nothing else to detain the traveller. The most remarkable works are:—

The Deposition from the Cross, by Spagnoletto, similar in subject but greatly differing in composition from the celebrated picture in the Charreusse of San Martino by the same master, and from the rendering of the same subject by him in the Long Gallery of the Louvre. This is certainly the finest example of the three, though the least known: the composition and design, especially of the central figure, are conceived in a more ideal spirit than is common with the master, while the subordinate figures have all his rugged force and in-

tensity, and are painted with a breadth worthy of Velasquez.

Santa Maria Egiziaca. A fine half-length figure of the saint in prayer, also by Spagnoletto. The tearful expression of the repentant sinner is rendered with great truth and pathos, and less mechanically than is the case with the many similar pictures of the contemporary Bolognese school.

St. John the Baptist. A noble single figure of somewhat large dimensions, undoubted in its careful, laboured workmanship, the grand type of the head (foreshadowing Michelangelo), and the hard, statuesque draperies. The grain of the rock on which the saint stands is rendered with geological precision, as in the well-known picture by Mantegna, *Christ on the Mount of Olives*, formerly in the Northwick collection. The work is in perfect condition, but is overlaid with a dark varnish which rather detracts from the general effect.

The Marriage of St. Catherine. A Flemish work of the latter part of the fifteenth century, attributed of course to one of the two never-failing masters upon whom the Italians invariably fall back in case of difficult attribution—viz., Luca d'Olanda or Alberto Dürero. It is apparently a very fine work of Bernard van Orley, splendid in colour, well grouped, and with more of the gravity and repose of the earlier Flemings than is generally found in his works.

A triptych representing the *Descent from the Cross*, also attributed to Albert Dürer, but really an interesting Flemish work of the earlier half of the sixteenth century, of the school of Mabuse.

A Feast of the Gods, by Rubens. A finely-executed picture in the style of his conversation-pieces, with figures of less than half life-size, and apparently entirely from his own hand. The gods have descended to earth, as in the celebrated picture of Giovanni Bellini, and have delivered themselves up to the joys of a rustic banquet. The deities, as is usual with this master, are types of very fleshy and Flemish mortality, but the drawing and grouping are admirable, and the flesh-painting of perfect soundness. The landscape and accessories are by Breughel, and by their minuteness somewhat jar with the breadth of the composition.

A triptych representing the *Nativity*, by Gerard Honthorst, known in Italy as Gherardo della Notte. The lighting is in his usual peculiar and artificial manner.

St. Stephen Led to Execution, by Michelangelo da Caravaggio.

Besides the foregoing there are pictures by Teniers the younger, Jan van Huysum, and other Dutch masters, besides numerous specimens of the Neapolitan schools of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. CLAUDE PHILLIPS.

THE OCEAN OF THE CHALDEAN TRADITIONS.

Bossien.

In the number of the ACADEMY for September 1, 1877, Mr. Boscauwen published the first of a series of highly interesting articles on the Babylonian Legends of the Creation. All those who are interested either in Assyriology or in the history of religions owe him a debt of gratitude for these articles, which they will find full of instruction and profit.

It is impossible, however, but that work in so important and so new a field should give occasion for discussion to those who are engaged in the same studies as Mr. Boscauwen. In every department of science variety of opinion and of individual points of view, together with the discussion consequent upon this, is one of the surest guarantees of the attainment of truth, one of the surest means of attaining it. And if this is so with sciences already thoroughly matured, it is still more the case with a subject not only of supreme difficulty, but which is still in its infancy, and in which every advance must be more or less tentative. I hope, therefore, that no one will misunderstand my motive when I venture to

express an opinion differing from Mr. Boscauwen's on one of the points mentioned in his first article. It even seems to me that by thoroughly discussing a question on which I disagree with that scholar I give a proof of the high esteem in which I hold his valuable labours.

The question is what meaning should be attached to the cuneiform expression $\text{𒀭} \text{𒀭}$ which holds so prominent a place on the very threshold of Chaldeo-Babylonian cosmogony, and in general in the data concerning religion and mythology supplied by the cuneiform texts.

No thoughtful Assyriologist can doubt that this expression has an Accadian origin, and there is no need to pause to convince the readers of the ACADEMY of the absurdity of the theory held by those who find it easier to deny the existence of the Accadian or Sumirian language than to learn it. If these unscientific caprices have unfortunately found acceptance with some, they are not among the English public. At first sight it would appear that the group $\text{𒀭} \text{𒀭}$ ought to be read as a compound word, ZU-AB. But the Syllabary A, No. 128, shows us that we have to do with one of those graphic expressions, so abundant in Accadian, in which the order given to the separate elements of the word in writing has to be inverted in reading (an occurrence not uncommon with Egyptian hieroglyphics). According to the Syllabary, the Accadian word expressed by this group must be read AB-ZU, not ZU-AB, and from this is derived the corresponding Assyrian expression *apsû*, for which there is no need to seek a Semitic origin.

I will endeavour presently to determine the etymology of the Accadian AB-ZU; but first it is important definitely to establish its meaning.

Mr. Boscauwen, on the strength of an attempt to analyse philologically the elements of the word, wishes to attach to it an abstract and almost metaphysical meaning. By so doing he rejects what until now has been accepted by all Assyriologists, for whom AB-ZU, or *apsû*, has borne a purely material signification. I believe that they are in the right, and that the newly-proposed explanation ought not to prevail over the one already admitted. It is this that I shall now endeavour to prove.

In all his former works M. Oppert has translated AB-ZU, Assyrian *apsû*, by "the waves, the waters." But neither does this translation seem to me quite exact; it is wanting in precision, for the expression which I am examining is the name of a fixed spot, which holds an important place in the mythological geography of the great collection of the magical hymns of Chaldea. I have said elsewhere (*La Magie chez les Chaldéens*, pp. 143, sqq.) that the AB-ZU, or *apsû*, was the great reservoir of waters, distinct from particular seas (Accadian A-ABBA, Assyrian *tamti*), which were regarded as prolongations leading from it into the interior of the earth. The proof of this assertion lies, so it seems to me, in the following quotations.

A hymn to the Waters, written in Accadian with an interlinear Assyrian translation (*W. A. L.*, iv., 14, 2, l. 1-20), begins thus:—

Sparkling waters [waters of the Tigris].
 waters of the Euphrates, [flowing] in their place,
 waters increased and united, steadfastly abiding in
 the great reservoir,*
 the sparkling mouth of Ea bears them up [by its
 breath];

* I translate thus literally the Accadian, which ought, I think, to be written, A ESSE KIRU BARRA (SAL) GINES KA. . . . The Assyrian version gives the general sense, but construes the phrase rather differently, *mâ sa ina apû kinis kunnû*, "water ever abiding in the Ocean." I must notice here a very important fact in connexion with our present research. The Assyrian *apsû* is not the translation of the Accadian AB-ZU as usual, but of $\text{𒀭} \text{𒀭}$ KIRU, literally "hollow-place," which *W. A. L.*, ii., 44, l. 75, a-b, interprets by the Semitic *birut*, "pit."

children of the Ocean (AB-ZU = apšû) seven in number;

the waters are sparkling, the waters are glittering with purity, the waters are bright.

Another hymn, this time entirely Accadian (*W. A. I.*, ii., 58, 6, obv.), is addressed to "the cavity of the Ocean," AB AB-ZU. It speaks of the "waters of dazzling purity" (A SUELLA); of "the Ocean resplendent with purity" (AB-ZU ELLA); of its "sparkling waters, waters bright with purity, living waters" (ABI KUGA A ELLA ANAMTILA).

The "hollow of the Ocean" (BAD ABZU = naqab apšû) is spoken of in a deprecatory incantation (*W. A. I.*, iv., 2, col. 5, l. 30-38) pronounced against seven evil spirits who inhabit it:

They are seven! they are seven!

in the depths of the Ocean, they are seven!

bearing trouble into the face of the sky, they are seven!

In the hollow of the Ocean, in the secret dwelling they grow up.

In an invocation to Maruduk occur the words (*W. A. I.*, iv., 29, 1, l. 33-4):

The bright enclosure of the abyss of the Ocean is thine.

The AB-ZU is, then, the great reservoir, the abyss of the waters. I translate it by "Ocean," for the only idea one can form of it is closely analogous to that of the Ocean of Homer. It encloses in the same way the surface of the earth. The "mountain of Bel," the mountain where the sun goes to rest, adored as a personal deity (in Accadian KUR-GAL, in Assyrian Sadu-rabû) is on its shores (*W. A. I.*, iv., 27, 2).

The great mountain of Bel, glory of mountains, whose front reaches to heaven, whose base is enclosed by the bright Ocean, it is among the mountains as a strong wild bull taking his rest, its peak shines as a ray of the sun, as the prophetic star of heaven [the planet Venus] completing its brightness.

The AB-ZU = apšû, the Ocean or abyss of waters, is the perpetual dwelling of the god Êa, the god of waves and of moisture,* as well as of every science. Thus he is frequently addressed in the hymns as "the Lord of the Ocean" (ENI AB-ZU, Assyrian *Bel apšû*), "the King of the Ocean," (UNGAL AB-ZU, Assyrian *sar apšû*); and this last title is also given to him by Assurnazirabal on the monolith of Nimrud (l. 3). He is also "the sublime Fish," (KHAN MAKH), "the beneficent Fish" (KHAN KHI), "the great Fish of the Ocean" (GAL KHAN AB-ZU), or simply "the Fish of the Ocean," >|||< - >|||< ||| or >|||< >|||< |||, for we find both readings, and their interchange leaves no room for doubt as to the sense. From the conception of Êa as a god dwelling in the midst of the waters to Êa as an ichthyomorphic personage there was but a step, and that step had been taken. In the epic account of the deluge Êa is the protector and saviour of Khasisatrâ (Xisuthrus) and in the Indian story, manifestly borrowed from Babylon, this office is attributed to a divine fish, an echo, it must be, of the ichthyomorphic Êa (see my *Premières Civilisations*, t. ii., pp. 124, sqq.). On a certain number of monuments one actually meets with the representation of the god under this form (see my *Commentaire de Bérose*, p. 68). A catasterism is called "the Fish of Êa" (*W. A. I.*, iii., 53, 2, l. 13), and seems to correspond to the sign of the Fish in the zodiac. In one of the appendices of the English translation, about to appear, of my work on *La Magie chez les Chaldéens*, I believe I have established that it is Êa whom we must recognise in

the Oannes of Berosus, under the form of half man and half fish.

This enables us to restore that connexion of ideas by which the cuneiform sign >|||<, whose primitive shape was like a fish, <|||>, possesses at once the double ideographic signification of "fish" with the Accadian reading KHA (root KHANA) and of "prophecy" (*W. A. I.*, ii., 48, l. 57, c-d), with the Accadian reading KUA (Syllab. A.* No. 34), this last word being phonetically written >|||< in the compound NAMGANKUA translated by the Semitic *assaputû* from אֶסְפֹּת (W. A. I., ii., 15, l. 5-7, a-b).

It is as son of Êa that Maruduk is called (*W. A. I.*, ii., 18, l. 57, a-b; iv., 3, col. 2, l. 25-26) "eldest son of the Ocean." The god of Fire is also addressed as "hero, son of the Ocean." Finally, in *W. A. I.*, iv., 21, 1, l. 40 and 51, the protecting gods and genii are addressed as NIEMEN TUDDA AB-ZU = attunu ilidti apšû "you, issue of the Ocean."

In the account of the Deluge (col. 1, l. 27), it is upon the ocean, apšû, that Khasisatrâ launches the vessel which is to be his refuge when the time of destruction arrives.

At Eridhu, now Abu-Shahreïn, the principal centre of the worship of Êa, and the city sacred to that god, there was erected to his honour near his temple an AB-ZU—that is to say, a basin in imitation of the Ocean, in which he was reputed to dwell. This construction is mentioned in the legend of the bricks of the ancient king of Ur, Amar-Akû, found at Abu-Shahreïn (*W. A. I.*, i., 3; xii., 1): ABZU KIAKAGANI MUNARÛ, "the basin, his place of honour, I built it." At Babylon, as at Eridhu, there was a sacred basin, called in Assyrian apšû, "the ocean." Nebuchadrezzar says of one of his edifices (*W. A. I.*, i., 52, 3, col. 3, l. 18); *isîssa mikhrat apšû ina supul me berutiv ussrid*, "I have laid its foundations opposite the basin, below the level of the waters of the wells." Moreover, this name seems to have been a general term for the sacred basins which were erected in Assyria as well as in Babylonia, for Assurbanipal speaks of the *nuni apšû*, "fish of the basins," to whom he had the bodies of captive rebels thrown (Smith, *Assurban.*, p. 166, l. 11).

In the astrological prognostications of *W. A. I.*, iii., 53, 1, l. 22, apšû (with an orthography more closely resembling than usual the Accadian prototype of the word—that is to say a > instead of a >) is employed to signify "inundations."

The material sense of the word AB-ZU being thus definitely proved, we can now approach its philological analysis. It is a compound of two roots. Mr. Boscawen has fully pointed out the meaning of the first AB: it is "hollow, deep." But with regard to the second, I cannot agree with him that ZU is "to know." I recognise in it distinctly the other homophonous root, similar in sound but quite different in meaning, which is also found in Accadian, and which I have examined elsewhere (*Etude sur quelques Parties des Syllabaires*, p. 20); the ZU, which, as a verbal radical, is translated by the Semitic verbs רָבַה, "to multiply, to increase, to grow," and רָבַה (Arab. رَبَّ), "to add."

AB-ZU is, then, strictly speaking, "the great hollow, the vast deep," and there is no need to seek in it any idea of science or of knowledge, since it expresses something quite material—the abyss of waters, and not an abstract idea.

In the beginning of things, in the Chaldean cosmogony which has been preserved for us by Damascius (Cory, p. 318), the union of *Ἀνασῶν* and *Ταυθῆ*, Apšû and Tiamat, is that of the Abyss and of the Darkness, whence all things proceeded by spontaneous generation through moisture. They represent matter in its primordial and chaotic state, still inert, before either the desire or the power of production had awakened in it, while

they were still latent, for then, so runs the text in the cuneiform writing, "no god had yet been formed." The first movements of that productive force which is to give birth to the organised universe are represented by the divine generation of *Δαχὸς* and *Δαχῆ* (to be corrected to *Δαχμὸς* and *Δαχμῆ*) = *Lakmu*, and *Lakhamu*, then *Ἀσσωρὸς* and *Κισσαρή* = *Sar* and *Kisar*.

By a truly marvellous piece of good fortune the first of the cosmogonic fragments discovered by our dear and ever-regretted George Smith is found to be the original text of the fragment that Damascius gave in Greek at second or third hand. Mr. Boscawen is perfectly right in recognising there, in verses 3 and 4, the mention of the primordial pair, Apšû and Mammu-Tiamat, whose signification I have just indicated. But I believe that verse 3 must be translated otherwise than he has done, or than has generally been done up to the present time—but, as I believe, more simply, more naturally, and more probably.

The text is:—

3. Apšûva la patû zarusun.

4. mummu tiamat muallidat gimrisun.

It is impossible to me not to see in *zaru* the parallel of *muallidat*, the perfectly regular participle of the verb >|||<, which is the proper term to express male generation as opposed to >|||< (hebr. >|||<) expressing female bringing forth.

I therefore translate thus the four opening verses of the first cosmogonic fragment:—

At that time on high was the heaven without name,

beneath the earth had yet no name, the Abyss [apšû] not yet opened was their father, the chaos of the Sea [mummu-tiamat] that which brought them all forth.

F. LENORMANT.

P.S.—The explanation which I proposed for the word *zaru* at the beginning of the Chaldean account of the Creation turns out to have been already adopted by M. Oppert in the translation of that document which he contributed to the *Götting'sche gelehrte Anzeigen*. I cannot, therefore, claim the priority, although I arrived at the same conclusion independently. But I am only too happy to find myself thus in agreement with so high an authority as the eminent professor of the Collège de France.

SCIENCE.

Industrial Chemistry, based on Payen's "Précis de Chimie Industrielle." Edited &c., by B. H. Paul. (Longmans.)

We are told on the title-page of this volume that the English translation is based upon the German version of Payen's well-known treatise. Such a roundabout way of bringing a French book before the English public is not without some advantages, for we thus secure the corrections and additions of two editors, each of whom has regarded his task from a somewhat different point of view. The chemical manufactures of France, Germany, and England, are carried on with considerable diversities in material, in plant, and in method; and there is no doubt that the original *Summary of Industrial Chemistry* by Payen needed both revision and extension in order that it might present a real picture of the applied chemical science of the England of to-day. In some directions the work quite satisfies our expectations. In its wealth of illustrations (nearly 700 woodcuts); in the clearness of its style; in the introduction into its pages, just upon 1,000 in number, of many most important improvements in metallurgical and chemical

* On this point see particularly the hymns in *W. A. I.*, ii., 58, 6, obv., and iv., 14, 2, at the beginning of the obverse; also the hymn to his vessel, *W. A. I.*, iv., 25. He is the "Lord of the streams": Lt. 29, obv., l. 43.

processes; and in the general exactitude of its numerical and scientific details, this book of Mr. Paul's demands favourable attention. While endeavouring to convey to our readers some notion of its scope and of its method of treating the subjects embraced, we will take occasion to point out those directions in which further improvements of Payen's *Précis* might be easily effected.

After a few pages of general introduction, in which the principles of chemistry are briefly discussed, we reach the larger section of the work, devoted to Inorganic or Mineral Chemistry, and extending over some six hundred pages. The 370 pages which follow are occupied with those compounds of carbon which are usually designated "organic," and which at present are derived almost exclusively from plants and animals. A full index of twelve pages completes the work—which, by the by, lacks a table of contents.

To criticise a manual of applied chemistry is no easy task. The science itself, but a century old, now touches every art and every manufacture, so that no one chemist can pretend to a sufficient, much less to an intimate, familiarity with all such points of contact. He is sure to have pursued some few branches of the study far more thoroughly than the others, if not to their exclusion. By long-continued and well-directed labour in one special direction, he may not only have acquired and appreciated the knowledge possessed by others, but, "doing the outside edge," may have been enabled to make fresh discoveries in a region previously neither explored nor annexed. Such a critic, turning over the pages of a comprehensive work like that now under review, will naturally look up his favourite subjects, and will examine, from his special standpoint, the treatment which they have received. He is apt to be hypercritical, attaching undue importance to omissions which he could at once supply, and to inaccuracies which he could correct from memory. But, on the other hand, he is sure to pass over some at least of those imperfections which would attract the notice of another chemist.

But if the critic of a chemical dictionary has a difficult duty to perform, it cannot be denied that the author of such a work labours under disadvantages still more serious. The duties of discovering, collecting, selecting, and assimilating the requisite raw material cannot be performed by one man. The only satisfactory plan is that adopted by Mr. Henry Watts in preparing his magnificent *Dictionary of Chemistry*. No less than twenty-two contributors aided in the work, each writer bringing special knowledge to bear upon some section of the great subject, while the editor arranged and harmonised the whole. When this plan was abandoned in the supplementary volumes a marked deterioration in quality became apparent. If Payen's work could have been modified and improved by the mechanism we have indicated we should have been put in possession of at least one complete and indispensable book of reference on the special subject to which it is devoted. Had the aid of several chemists, well versed in different branches of chemical industry, been enlisted,

not so much to write fresh articles as to edit, revise, curtail, and amplify the old, the English edition of Payen's work would have displaced half-a-dozen volumes of similar scope, all defective in one way or another.

Yet, after all, we are bound to be thankful for the pains taken by Mr. Paul to present to English readers the valuable summary of industrial chemistry written by the illustrious Payen. The editor has added several well-written chapters on the general chemistry of the metals and on metallurgical operations; he has also contributed a good deal of information on branches of chemical industry not dealt with in the French or German editions.

As we dip into the volume we are naturally arrested by the account of sulphur and its compounds. Had it not been for the recent works of Kingzett and Roscoe we should have been unable to point to any other adequate account of the manufacture of sulphuric acid—most precious yet most abundant of all chemical products. The industrial uses of that savoury compound, carbon disulphide, are also here given with unusual fullness. But, excellent as is the account of sulphur compounds, we miss some details which might have been introduced with advantage. Sprengel's use of water-spray in the leaden vitriol chambers, and the recent applications of sulphur dioxide and the sulphites to brewing, deserved description. A singularly limited space is given to chlorine and bleaching-powder: the importance of the manufacture of the latter substance in Great Britain would have amply justified a considerable extension of Payen's account. Passing on to gun-cotton (which is described in the part of the book devoted to *inorganic* substances), we think that more exact information should have been given as to the chemistry of this remarkable substance. We miss analyses of the gaseous products of its combustion; nor do we find described the methods of preparing and firing it, and those of its properties which have been so thoroughly investigated by Abel. Dynamite, too, is dismissed in a couple of lines.

To sodium and its compounds nearly fifty pages are devoted. The description of the manufacture of soda is accompanied by excellent woodcuts, and the whole subject seems clearly and adequately treated. A few details as to the preparation of nitrate of soda from the native salt might have been added to the twenty-five lines in which that important material is discussed. Moreover, we should have been glad to see the abandonment of that old fiction as to the occurrence of nitrate of soda in Chile. Tarapacá, mentioned in this connexion on page 276, is in Peru, not in Chile. Bolivia does, it is true, produce some nitrate, but we believe we are correct in saying that not a single hundred-weight has been exported from Chile proper. Might we suggest, too, that a few of Northcote's analyses of the brines of Cheshire, Worcestershire, and Shropshire should find a place on page 237, though their omission from the original foreign treatise is natural enough?

In the twenty pages given to the manufacture and composition of glass a large

amount of information is condensed, but the account of pottery and porcelain is somewhat meagre and old-fashioned. The chapter on zinc-white is full and accurate both in descriptions and diagrams. In fact, we could properly select for similar praise all the sections which treat of the common metals and of their chief compounds, as well as the sixty pages about iron which appropriately close this, the inorganic or mineral, section of the work. The scientific account of each metallic element preceding its technical history is a feature which favourably distinguishes the volume before us from similar works. Some of the noble and rarer metals receive but scant justice; gold being dismissed in two pages. Here we note that the specific gravity of the gold-copper alloy used in our English coins should be given as 17.57; when silver replaces the copper, the specific gravity becomes 18.06.

We have not left ourselves space for a review of the organic portion of Payen's book. This is, perhaps, the less to be regretted, since this latter portion hardly reaches the general level of excellence attained by the former; nor does it adequately represent the more recent developments of chemical industry in the preparation and treatment of animal and vegetable products. There is nothing about the preservation of food; nothing about the artificial manufacture of alizarin and vanillin; nothing about the coal-tar colours. The physiological and systematic botany is frequently incorrect; and the proximate analyses here reproduced of wheat and of other grains have been proved to be misleading by Reiset, Gilbert, di Luca, and a host of other analysts. But, in spite of all such defects, everyone interested in these and similar subjects will welcome the descriptions here given of the paper manufacture; of fat, oil, and illuminants; of starch, bread, and macaroni; of sugar, alcohol, beer, and vinegar.

Mr. Paul might make a second edition of his translation of Payen far more useful by supplying those deficiencies in the original treatise which we have indicated. He would enhance its value considerably by inserting an account of the manufacture of superphosphates—a subject which no one could treat more satisfactorily. The chemistry of sewage might be discussed with advantage. An outline might be given of Clark's process for softening water, a process now practically in use at three important waterworks; some mention might also be made of the employment of spongy iron for the purification of drinking waters. Space for these additions might be secured by omitting descriptions of obsolete processes and by shortening others. The work is so good that it is worth making better.

A. H. CHURCH.

A Handbook of Phonetics, including a popular Exposition of the Principles of Spelling Reform. By Henry Sweet. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

THE long-delayed, but now general, recognition of the fact that the physical part of language is not letters, but sounds, has brought with it the recognition of the supreme importance of phonetics for linguistics.

tic science and for the practical teaching of languages. But the spread of the science and art of speech-sounds has been hindered by two causes: the notion that some acquaintance with acoustics and the anatomy of the vocal organs constitutes a phonetician, and the absence of any work on the subject suitable for beginners, and on a level with our present knowledge. Both these obstacles are removed by the work of Mr. Sweet, who to the practical study of the labours of his predecessors has added much original investigation, and presents the results in a clear and workable form. While its readers will see that steady practice, not mere reading, is as necessary for becoming a phonetician as for becoming a violinist, few (especially if young) who set to work with it in earnest will fail, even without a teacher, to acquire a sound practical and theoretical knowledge of its subject.

In his Preface Mr. Sweet gives a sketch of the history of the young science, in which he rightly says that, notwithstanding the highly important discoveries due to its German founders, Mr. A. Melville Bell,* in his *Visible Speech* (1867), has done more for phonetics than all his predecessors put together. Mr. Bell's great achievement is his analysis of the vowel-positions, by which the treatment of the vowels is raised to the level of that of the consonants, instead of remaining a superficial acoustic arrangement; and it is the absence of this essential element which makes even the latest and best Continental work (Sievers's *Grundzüge der Lautphysiologie*, 1876) lamentably deficient in a most important branch. The science in England is also largely indebted to Mr. A. J. Ellis, who has insisted on the importance of the synthesis of sounds, partly neglected by Mr. Bell; his last work, however, *Pronunciation for Singers*, could not be consulted by Mr. Sweet, not having been published till after the present work was printed. To some extent Mr. Ellis's treatise covers the same ground as Mr. Sweet's, being intended for practical popular use; but its special purpose causes great difference of treatment, and excludes many subjects discussed in the other. As it contains Mr. Ellis's latest views on many points, the two works should be compared by advanced students; in several important cases, to some of which Mr. Sweet has called attention, there is considerable difference of opinion, both as to purely phonetic questions and as to actual English pronunciation. All the former class I have examined independently, and in almost all have come to the same conclusions as Mr. Sweet; those relating to the prevalence of a particular pronunciation are less easy to determine, but my own observations of educated middle-class London speakers strongly confirm Mr. Sweet's statements.

That all thorough study and all trustworthy descriptions of speech-sounds, whether for theoretical or practical linguistic purposes, must be based on, their organic formation, is the foundation of Mr. Sweet's method, which excludes all anatomical and acoustical details, however interesting, that do not subserve its object. After a brief descrip-

tion of the vocal organs there comes an account of the throat-sounds, in which the primary distinctions of breath, voice, and whisper are explained. Then follows a description of the vowels, with some valuable directions to help the learner to that fundamental acquirement, a practical mastery of their positions, which includes the power of forming correctly, from description, sounds he has never heard uttered; to this is appended an account of the acoustic qualities of the thirty-six principal vowels, and a list of key-words from various languages, which will be specially useful to those learning without a teacher. The consonants are similarly treated, over fifty of the more important being described and exemplified; and this part of the work (Analysis) winds up with accounts of the relations of the consonants to the vowels, and of the non-expiratory sounds, of which kisses and the South African "clicks" constitute the chief class. The next division, Synthesis, is perhaps the most original part of the work. Under Special Synthesis, after explaining force, quantity, and glides (transition-sounds), Mr. Sweet describes the different initial and final vowel-glides, including the aspirate, and gives a thorough explanation of diphthongs; the same treatment is applied to the consonant-glides, the section on those of stopped consonants (mutes) being, like that on the diphthongs, of great theoretical and practical interest. Equally valuable is the examination of syllabification, which solves for the first time, with great clearness and simplicity, most of the difficulties of a long-standing problem; it forms part of General Synthesis, which also includes stress (accent), tones, and voice-quality, and ends Phonetics proper.

Not the least important part of the book is the large collection of linguistic specimens, which consist of detailed accounts of the phonetic structure of seven languages, accompanied by connected examples both in minutely accurate phonetic notation, and in an approximate spelling suited for ordinary use. The languages illustrated are English, French, German, Dutch, Icelandic, Swedish, and Danish; it is to be wished that the Romanic family were represented with some approach to the fullness of the Teutonic, but Mr. Sweet has rightly confined himself to the languages whose native pronunciation he has himself been able to properly study. All educated readers, whatever their nationality, will be able to appreciate at least one or two sets of specimens; and as these present very diverse phonetic features, they will afford excellent practice. The information given is in many cases entirely new, and it is not too much to say that the examples constitute the first fairly accurate connected illustrations of the natural pronunciation of the languages discussed; a pronunciation of which ordinary grammars and dictionaries give a comparatively faint, often a very false, idea. Their value to those who wish to learn any of these languages is obvious; to scientific philologists they will be of great interest, displaying many little-known phonetic phenomena of remarkable variety and importance.

A subordinate subject, but one of great practical importance, both scientifically and

educationally, is that of Sound-Notation, to which a chapter is devoted. If our sound-analysis were perfect, an alphabet such as Mr. Bell's Visible Speech, in which each symbol indicates the exact position of the vocal organs required to produce the sound it represents, would have transcendent advantages; but at present the progressive state of phonetics combines with the fact that the Roman alphabet is in use to render the latter preferable. For the practical reasons adduced by Mr. Ellis, Mr. Sweet adopts one principle of Mr. Ellis's Palaeotype, that of rejecting new types and diacritics, and employing instead digraphs, italics, and turned letters.* He also adopts the other principle of Palaeotype, that of using the letters generally in their original Roman values; from this feature he terms his system Romic. The main difference—an important one practically—between Romic and Palaeotype is the greater regularity and consistency of the former with regard to the physiological classification of the sounds, which render it a good deal less difficult to recollect. But Romic, like all adaptations of the fundamentally imperfect Roman alphabet which aim at phonetic completeness, is cumbrous, especially for writing; fortunately, when languages are written primarily to convey their meaning, many slight differences in sound can be disregarded, and the number of sounds existing in any one language is limited. By retaining the general principles of his exact writing—distinguished as Narrow Romic—and simplifying it by not marking minute non-significant distinctions, Mr. Sweet has produced a phonetic alphabet which is extremely simple, and, by slight alteration in details, is adaptable to any language. In his specimens Mr. Sweet has given the adaptation of this alphabet—termed Broad Romic—to each language, and printed part of his examples in it, to show its practical and flexible nature.

Now that the need of a simplification of our traditional spelling is urged by almost all engaged in the practical work of elementary education, and admitted by all scientific philologists, Mr. Sweet's Appendix on Spelling Reform, the natural corollary to his discussion of sound-notation, will be of very general interest wherever the English language is spoken. The importance of the question as a factor of national progress requires no further proof than these two facts—not a twentieth part, or two children to every five teachers, of the children who now pass through our elementary schools are able at leaving to read aloud a short passage from a book or newspaper, and write a short theme with correct spelling; and a great part of the irreplaceable years spent at these schools is employed in trying to learn what we choose to consider English orthography. But the main question now is, not whether, but how we shall reform our spelling; and on this subject an entirely new light has been thrown during the last ten years by the labours of Mr. Ellis and Mr.

* Whose son, Mr. A. Graham Bell, has made himself famous in another branch of vocal acoustics by inventing the telephone.

* Mr. Sweet has since found (Philological Society Address, 1878) that for the exact scientific study of living sounds new types are indispensable, the digraph system breaking down from its enormous complexity.

Bell. What is wanted at the moment is, not that the general public should discuss the merits of—or oppose without discussing—the hundred possible systems of phonetic spelling, but that they should acquire the information requisite for discussing them intelligently; and Mr. Sweet's essay presents much of this information in a popular form. The most important question with regard to English phonetic spelling—and Spelling Reform without phonetic spelling is a delusion—is whether it is to be based on the Roman and general Continental value of the vowels, or on their recent or present English values. The only practical English-value alphabet without new types is Mr. Ellis's Glossic; and Mr. Sweet therefore compares the advantages and disadvantages of Glossic and his own Broad Romic, which adopts the Latin and Old English vowel-values. Glossic has the advantage of being more easily learnt by those acquainted with our present spelling; Romic, to that of being much easier for beginners—that is, for all future generations—adds the advantage of international intelligibility. An unfortunate mistake (though unessential for the argument) in Mr. Sweet's criticism of Glossic, and another, more important, in a remark on Palaeotype, have already been pointed out in these columns; Mr. Ellis has reason to complain of the misrepresentation due to Mr. Sweet's carelessness in not verifying his statements before printing them. As to Mr. Sweet's examples of phonetic English spelling, it may be well to remark that they represent his own natural pronunciation, which—though many readers will be too startled at some of the forms to admit the fact—is an excellent sample of that of well-educated Southern English speakers; by some it will (not without reason) be termed slovenly, but those who thus judge it condemn, if not (as is very likely) their own pronunciation, at least that of almost all their countrymen who are free from dialectal influence. How people *do* pronounce, and how they *ought* to pronounce, are two very distinct questions, of which the second, though highly important, is not included in the subject of Mr. Sweet's book; and until we know (what few people do) what our pronunciation really is, there is little hope of our acquiring a better. Spelling Reform—that is, a phonetic spelling showing the writer's pronunciation to the extent of distinguishing (or confounding) all sounds which in any words distinguish (or confound) meanings—must precede Pronunciation Reform; in the meantime we may continue in speech to try to follow current educated London custom, remembering that this is far better represented by Mr. Sweet's specimens than by the often obsolete and artificial rules of pronouncing dictionaries (which represent only how some people imagine they speak), and that the qualities which make one pronunciation intrinsically better than another are very often entirely ignored by orthoepists.

We need hardly say that in the present progressive state of phonetics, many of Mr. Sweet's statements, whether original or adopted, must be considered as provisional; though we may hint to those who would

correct them that much difference of opinion in phonetics is due simply to want of training. Of several doubtful points we have space to discuss but one, which is of considerable practical interest: this is the formation of *th*, of which Mr. Sweet considers the essential feature to be that the breath is directed on to the teeth with the tip of the tongue. Now, it is perfectly easy to form an inverted *th* with a large part of the under surface of the tongue, including the tip, against the top of the arch of the palate, as with inverted *l*; so that the breath is certainly not directed against the teeth by the tip. In our opinion, the essential feature of *th* is that the breath is directed against the teeth by the sides of the tongue, so that *th* is very nearly the result of an attempt to pronounce voiceless *l* and *s* simultaneously; the substitution of *th* for *s*, and *s* for *th* (protruded *s* and *th* are almost identical) is familiar, and the strong acoustic resemblance of devocalised *l* to *th* leads to the common English use of *thl* for Welsh *ll*. We could also warn the reader that there are several misprints not noticed in the Errata; neglecting those in the connected examples, we may note *round* for *sound*, p. 35, l. 3 from foot; (*æhi*) for (*æhr*), p. 110, l. 3; (*ohk'aizjoq*) for (*ohk'arizjoq*), p. 126, l. 16. And we presume it is to Mr. Sweet's having written his Preface abroad, without his books, that are due the forms *Helmholtz*, *M. A. Bell*, *J. A. Murray*, *Ellworthy*, for *Helmholtz*, *A. M. Bell*, *J. A. H. Murray*, *Elworthy*.

Some philologists have expressed the opinion that phonetics is all very well, provided it refrains from "hairsplitting;" much as if an analytical chemist were told that he ought to weigh to quarter-ounces, but that to attend to fractions of a grain was absurd. Fortunately, most scientific students of language are now aware that no difference of sound, however minute, can be safely neglected; even if no difference of meaning is associated with it, it may be the first stage of, and the key to, very important changes. Of the value of phonetics for the practical study of living dialects, savage and cultivated, we need say nothing; merely pointing out that it will effect great changes in the teaching of modern languages, the learner's native one included. Much remains to be done, especially as to intonation, which is only outlined by Mr. Sweet; but we have no doubt that his *Handbook of Phonetics* will greatly contribute to the progress and diffusion of the science, and we commend it to all at home and abroad, whether philologists or educationalists, observers of provincial dialects or learners of foreign tongues, who are interested in human speech.

HENRY NICOL.

SCIENCE NOTES.

GEOLOGY.

The Artesian Well at Messrs. Meux's Brewery.—Rather more than a twelvemonth ago attention was called in these columns to the principal points of geological interest connected with the deep boring at Messrs. Meux's brewery in Tottenham Court Road (ACADEMY, vol. xi., p. 491). At the last meeting of the Geological Society, Prof. Prestwich's paper on this Artesian well formed the chief subject of discussion. The famous Kentish-Town boring of 1866 showed that the

Gault was immediately succeeded by red and variegated sandstones and clays, the correlation of which, in the absence of fossil evidence, was extremely difficult. Prof. Prestwich, however, after some hesitation, compared them with certain rocks of Devonian age. Still a good deal of doubt hung over this determination, until dispelled by the results of the Tottenham Court Road boring. That boring showed beyond question that the lowermost rocks were of Upper Devonian age, and thus Prof. Prestwich's conjecture as to the age of the red rocks of Kentish Town was strikingly corroborated. The lowest beds reached in Messrs. Meux's well resemble the Devonian rocks which everywhere accompany the coal-measures in the North of France and in Belgium. With reference to the probability of finding a coal-field near London, Prof. Prestwich brings forward evidence tending to show that it is in the district to the north rather than to the south of London that we have the best hopes of piercing carboniferous strata. Numerous samples of the material extracted from Messrs. Meux's boring have been carefully examined by Mr. C. Moore, of Bath, with the view of discovering organic remains which had escaped the ordinary means of observation. His patience in washing and examining the material has been rewarded by the discovery of a great number of minute, and in many cases microscopic, organisms. Most of these were obtained from the strata which intervened between the Gault and the Devonians. Mr. Moore's studies of the minute organisms which he procured in this way are quite in accord with those of Mr. Etheridge based on an examination of the larger fossils. Both agree in regarding the strata in question as true Neocomian, though the rocks are widely different in physical characters from the Lower Greensand of the south-east of England. Mr. Moore concludes that the deposits were formed in shallow lacustrine hollows on the ancient surface of the Devonian rocks, and that these lakes were at last invaded by the waters of the Neocomian sea, whence arose a commingling in the strata of lacustrine and marine fossils.

Geology of the Fenland.—At first sight there seems but little to tempt the geologist in that vast tract of flat, low-lying land which we know as the Fenland. In 1870 Mr. Skerretchly was entrusted by the Geological Survey with the examination of this district; and the results of his labours, extending over about four years, have been lately published in the shape of an official memoir forming a volume of 335 pages. This memoir necessarily differs from all the other large Survey publications in that it is devoted exclusively to Quaternary geology. There is not a foot of the fens made up of deposits older than the glacial beds of the neighbouring country; and, in fact, the most ancient of these deposits scarcely reaches beyond the dawn of man's existence. Hence the memoir is almost as much archaeological as geological. Prominence is given to the history of the Fenland, and to the way in which the physical features of the district have been modified by human agencies. Nor have the important subjects of drainage and meteorology been neglected. It is interesting to read that in some places a breadth of three miles of land has been gained since the Roman occupation—not, indeed, by detrital matter brought down to the river deltas, but by silt thrown up by the sea. Mr. Skerretchly's valuable work is illustrated by a number of coloured maps, and by numerous woodcuts. As the authorities at the Stationery Office, following the recent practice of making scientific works cover the cost of their production, have found it necessary to put as high a price as forty shillings upon the volume, the public might surely have expected that it would be got up with rather more regard to elegance in style of printing and to character of paper. The paper is so thin that the woodcuts are spoiled by the letterpress at the back.

South African Coal.—Those who are interested in the development of the mineral resources of

South Africa will read with interest an official Report on the Stormberg Coal Fields, by Mr. E. J. Dunn, which has recently been issued as a Blue Book. From October, 1876, to May, 1877, Mr. Dunn was in the field; and in the course of his field-work he carefully examined the outcrop of the principal seams on the southern part of the great Drakensberg chain. The coal-measures, which are about 1,000 feet in thickness, rest conformably on a floor of shales and sandstones of the Upper Karroo series. The most important outcrop yet discovered is situated about twenty miles E.S.E. of Dordrecht, where the seams are exposed for a distance of three miles, but at a height of about 4,700 feet above sea-level. So far as mining operations go, nothing can be more advantageously situated; the seams are horizontal, and, therefore, no shafts would be required; while the roof and the floor are generally so firm as to need little or no timbering. Native labour is abundant and cheap; but the great drawback to the development of the coal-district is the difficulty of transporting the mineral. Until that difficulty can be overcome the Stormberg coal is not likely to be largely worked.

A New Jurassic Mammal from the Rocky Mountains.—One of the most interesting discoveries recently made in the Rocky Mountain region has been announced in the June number of the *American Journal of Science* by Prof. O. C. Marsh, who is now visiting this country. The discovery is that of the right lower jaw of a small mammal, which was evidently a marsupial about the size of a weasel, and allied to the existing opossums. Most of the teeth have been broken off in removing the specimen from the matrix, but the penultimate molar is fortunately preserved, and this tooth shows the same general form as the corresponding molar of *Chironectes variegatus*, Illiger. The great interest of the discovery lies in the fact that hitherto no Jurassic mammals have been found in the Rocky Mountain region.

Recent Seismology.—On October 22, 1873, an earthquake occurred in the neighbourhood of Herzogenrath, near Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), and was systematically studied by Prof. Von Lasaulx, then of Bonn. Another earthquake occurred in the same district on June 24, 1877; and, although Von Lasaulx is now at the University of Breslau, he has obtained sufficient data to enable him to subject the recent phenomena to careful study. The results of his studies have lately appeared in the shape of a small work entitled *Das Erdbeben von Herzogenrath: eine seismologische Studie*. In studying earthquake-phenomena the great point is to determine the position of the seismic focus, or that subterranean centre from which we may suppose that the earthquake-waves took their origin. Von Lasaulx, taking the mean of six values, finds that the focal point of the last earthquake was situated at a depth of nearly seventeen English miles beneath the surface.

METEOROLOGY.

The Meteorological Office.—We learn that the Report of the Meteorological Office will not, as usual, be presented to Parliament this session, as by the arrangements made by the Treasury last year it is to be addressed to the Royal Society and not to the Government. The Royal Society are then to comment on it, and their remarks together with the Report will be sent to the Treasury and issued as a Parliamentary paper next session.

The Meteorological Organisation of France.—We are as yet without any official intimation of the new arrangements for the French Meteorological Service. On May 30 the *Bulletin International* contained an announcement that from June 1 the signature of M. Mascart would be attached to it, but no further notice has been taken of the change. The service is, however, to be separated

from the Observatory, and constituted in a distinct bureau.

Meteorology of Bombay.—Mr. C. Chambers has just published an elaborate Report on the Meteorology of the Bombay Presidency, and more particularly on the records of the Colaba Observatory for the period from 1848 to 1874. Part I. is taken up with the latter subject; Part II. gives the results for the five military stations, Belgaum, Poona, Bombay, Decca, and Kurrachee, where the observations were set on foot in 1851, and have since been kept up by the medical authorities. Part III. deals with the temperature, wind and rain, of the Presidency; and Part IV. with these facts of climate in general as illustrating meteorological theories. The Report is turned out in a most magnificent manner, the large quarto volume being accompanied by an atlas of plates and diagrams in which all the various results which are given in tabular form in the pages are graphically reproduced. The discussion is very thorough; and, as might be expected from Mr. Chambers's antecedents, is essentially mathematical, Bessel's constants being calculated for each element. It is satisfactory to find that Mr. Chambers gives full credit to Prof. Orlebar for having started the Colaba Observatory in 1841 on such soundly-framed regulations that after the lapse of thirty-four years almost all of the records are of high value. With regard to the other four stations, however, which were organised by the East India Company in 1851, the records are not nearly as complete as might be desired. In the discussion of the temperature of the Presidency, Mr. Chambers has utilised all the available data, including those given in Glaisher's Report on the climate of India, and in the tables given by the Schlagintweits. The rain tables are the fullest; they give data of more or less value for 282 stations, at which the fall varies from under six inches, in the valley of the Indus, to 285 inches, at Matheran on the Western Ghats, of which quantity 279 inches fell between May and September, both inclusive. Part IV. is an essay on the theoretical discussion of the vertical movement of the atmosphere.

The Vertical Circulation of the Atmosphere.—The *Journal* of the Austrian Meteorological Society for June 1 contains a further portion of the paper by Profs. Guldberg and Mohn, which we have already noticed in our number for June 1.

The Meteorology of Germany.—Prof. Bruhns has just published a series of tabular results for seventeen German stations for the year 1876. This is the first step towards a central meteorological organisation for Germany; Prussia, Saxony, Baden, and Würtemberg having each contributed their quota to the volume, the editing of which has been entrusted to Prof. Bruhns. The form of tables is that proposed by the Permanent Committee of the Vienna Congress, a form which has now been adopted by every country in Europe except France, Spain, and Turkey.

The Meteorology of Denmark.—Captain Hoffmeyer has just issued Part II. of his *Aarbog* for 1876, containing the observations for Faroe, Iceland and Greenland, and Part I. of the volume for 1877, referring to the stations in Europe. We regret very much to hear that there is a serious chance of Capt. Hoffmeyer having to give up the issue of his synoptic charts, which have now gone on for two years and a-quarter. The times are hard, and subscribers are dropping off. Notably Prof. Wild has reduced the number of the copies he takes. If Capt. Hoffmeyer has to give up his project it will be a serious blow to meteorology; but we cannot expect him to go on with it at a serious loss to himself.

Isobaric Charts of the Globe.—M. Alexander Woelfel, already well known to science for his masterly completion of the second edition of Coffin's *Winds of the Northern Hemisphere*, has forwarded to the Meteorological Society, for dis-

tribution among scientific men, a pamphlet explanatory of some charts of pressure, wind, and rainfall for the globe, which he has sent to the Paris Exhibition, and which show naturally an advance on Buchan's charts, owing to the rapid accumulation of material during the last ten years. Whenever these charts are published they will be welcomed by meteorologists, as the practical knowledge gained by their author in his recent tour round the globe has enabled him to speak with authority on various climatological points.

The Climate of the Auckland Islands.—The *Austrian Journal* for June 15 contains a brief note on the climate of the Auckland Islands, by Dr. Schur, who took part in the German Expedition for the Transit of Venus. The records are only for the summer months, but the only other Report extant is that furnished by Capt. Musgrave, who was wrecked on the islands, and remained there for twenty months. His account was published in London in 1866, by Lockwood.

Thunderstorms in Sweden.—In the *Proceedings* of the Swedish Academy Dr. Hildebrandsson gives a discussion of the thunderstorms in Sweden for the period 1871–5. The paper is in Swedish, but a German translation appears in the *Austrian Journal* for June 15. It does not contain much worth extraction, excepting one observation, which Dr. Hildebrandsson puts down as a general principle, that the motion of clouds is always to the right of that of the wind, and the difference is greater the higher the cloud-stratum.

PHILOLOGY, &c.

In the last number of the *Zeitschrift für deutsche Philologie* (vol. ix., part ii.) K. Lucae discusses the origin of the story of the dream of Herzeloyd. Bech communicates glosses from manuscripts at Zeitz. Wackerwell discusses the original sources of several passages in Schiller's *William Tell*. Zingerle communicates a fragment of William's paraphrase from a MS. of the twelfth century recently found at Hohenems. The interest of this copy is that older German forms are erased (though not so thoroughly as to be illegible) and filled in by a scribe of the fourteenth century with modern forms. Notes on Waltharius are contributed by E. Müller. L. Bossler has an interesting essay on the names of places in Upper Elsass. A. Reifferscheid (*Mittheilungen aus Handschriften*) publishes for the first time, from the MSS. of Freiherr von Arnswaldt, a MS. of Peter von Arberg's *Tageslied*, another of a *Geistliches Wächterlied*, and a third of Augustin's *Heilige Dreifaltigkeit*. M. Kleeman prints a botanical glossary from a MS. (fourteenth century) of the public library at Colmar, and Frischbier some drinking-songs out of Caspar Stein's *Peregrinus* from a MS. in the Royal Library at Königsberg. Woest continues his *Beiträge aus dem Niederdeutschen*.

In Bursian's *Jahresbericht* (1877, parts iv. and v.) Blass reports on the Attic orators, Ulrichs on Pliny the Elder, and Deecke on Latin grammar and Cyprian inscriptions.

Etudes de Linguistique et d'Ethnographie. Par A. Hovelacque et Julien Vinson. (Paris: Reinwald.) This volume is a collection of essays which have appeared, mostly in the form of *feuilletons*, in the *République Française* of Paris, *L'Avenir* of Bayonne, and other local journals. The authors have done well to collect them, for on many accounts they deserve preservation. Some, like those of M. Hovelacque on "La vie du langage," "La classification des langues en anthropologie," are admirable as examples of popular exposition set forth with that transparent clearness of expression of which the French language alone seems capable. Other papers, like those of M. Vinson on the Dravidian languages, and on divers points connected with the Basque language and literature, appeal more directly to specialists; but, although the public to which these are ad-

ressed is necessarily a more restricted one, there is still more reason for their preservation. It is no slight gain to find in a single volume the results of the latest researches into such obscure subjects as the history of the *fueros* of the different Basque provinces; of the curious custom of *la cowade*; of the *Cagots*; and also a restoration and translation of all the earliest passages in Basque, and citations of Basque, to be found in French authors—e.g., the passage in Rabelais; that in Poisson's comedy entitled *Le poète basque*; the letter produced at the trial of Chalais under Richelieu, &c. This careful collection of these and other such rarities will be found not only of interest to the curious reader, but a great economy of time and research to the historian and ethnologist. M. Vinson, when treating of Basque and the Dravidian tongues, has an advantage over many a linguist in being practically conversant with the idiom and the country of which he writes. In discussing, however, the origin of the *fueros* he does not seem to us to have quite sufficiently distinguished the divers sources of different portions of them. The ancient liberties of the South of France and of Northern Spain, we would suggest, are derived from many different ancestors—partly from the old Roman municipal institutions in the larger towns; partly from the pastoral rights which are almost a necessity under the geographical conditions of the soil, and rights similar to which are to be found wherever like conditions exist; part is certainly derived from Celtic institutions; some little may have been introduced from Gothic or Teutonic sources; but Feudalism gave simply the form in which the charters are cast, and none of the substance. The "*fueros*" or "*fors*" are not charters "*octroyés*" by the grace of feudal lords or chieftains, but are the recognition of long anterior rights, and are intended as barriers against future encroachments on those rights. M. Vinson is quite correct in stating that they were by no means peculiar to the Basques, but common at least to the whole Pyrenean region. The names of the journals in which these articles first appeared sufficiently indicate the political principles of the writers. Both, too, avow themselves ardent disciples of Schleicher, and consider the science of language (*la linguistique*) to be simply a department of natural history, and both occasionally remark with emphasis on what they term the "*Metaphysical School*" of Max Müller. But the study of language is hardly yet sufficiently advanced to be able to discard the labours, or definitively to reject the theories, of either school. The bare facts are not yet adequately collected; and more than one hypothesis, by which investigators may co-ordinate their facts, may be now admissible, provided only that a rigorously scientific method of search be employed, and what is fact be carefully distinguished from what is only theory.

MOUNG KYAW DOON, late Extra Assistant-Commissioner, British Burma, has published at Rangoon an interesting essay on the *Sources and Origin of Buddhist Law*, in which he enumerates many hitherto unknown Burmese codes. Their names are mostly Pāli words, as, e.g., *Dama Weelatha*, *Dama Weezayah*, *Menu Theeka Dama-that*, which appears to stand for Sanskrit *Dharma-Vilāsa*, *Dharma-Vishaya*, *Manu-Tikā-Dharmaśāstra*, respectively. Further investigations will tend to show how much of Pāli the works themselves contain; at all events, to judge from some of the titles mentioned in this essay, it is likely to be a much-corrupted sort of Pāli, similar to that in which the only Pāli law-book of which we have as yet any knowledge, the *Manusāra*, is written. It has been shown by Dr. Rost, in his excellent analysis of that work (in the *Indische Studien*, i., 316), that it is not more than about two hundred years old, and it is very probable that the claims of a high antiquity which the author of the present paper raises in behalf of some of the Burmese codes mentioned by him are wholly unfounded. But it is quite as

probable—nay, almost certain—that a considerable part of the subject-matter they contain mounts back to ancient Indian sources; and this makes them highly important to us, especially as the Burmese codes represent the only remains of ancient Buddhist literature that we know of, with the exception of the law-books of Siam and of Bali, regarding which too little is known to make a trustworthy estimate of them. It is greatly to be desired, therefore, that persons resident in Burma may furnish us with further information regarding, and with copies of, the native codes apparently so abundant both in British Burma and the other parts of the ancient Empire of Burma.

THE study of Comparative Jurisprudence seems to be gaining ground now in Germany also. We have received the first number of a scientific periodical, called *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft*, which will devote its pages exclusively to that line of investigation so ably opened and pursued by Sir Henry Maine in this country. The present instalment is a very good one, and we would call attention especially to a sort of programme of this new periodical contained in a paper on "The Aims and Method of Comparative Jurisprudence," by one of the joint editors, Prof. Bernhöft, of Rostock. In it there is to be found a short, but very clear and precise account of those legal institutions which, being common to all or most Indo-European nations, may be traced back with certainty to the Indo-European period. The other editor, Dr. Cohn, of Heidelberg, contributes a paper concerning some points in English Commercial Law, in accordance with the above-mentioned programme, which includes both investigations on ancient law and on the modern institutions of non-German nations. Prof. Paul Roth, the well-known jurist, is also among the contributors to the first number. Till now, Prof. Bernhöft observes, the labours of German jurists have been almost entirely confined to the history of Roman and Teutonic Law; but it is evident that all researches concerning the growth and early history of institutions will have to be handed over to Comparative Jurisprudence, just as the enquiries into the rise of the languages and mythology of Greece and Rome have now entirely passed from classical scholars to a new school of Comparative Philologists and Mythologists.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.—(Thursday, June 20.)

DR. GLADSTONE, F.R.S., President, in the Chair. The following papers were read:—1. "Contributions to the History of the Naphthalene Series, No. II., β Naphthoquinone," by Dr. Stenhouse and Mr. Groves. By the action of nitric acid (specific gravity) 1.2 on this substance mononitro- β -naphthoquinone was obtained in red crystals. By the action of dilute sulphuric acid a dark-coloured compound was obtained, which, on reduction, yielded white acicular crystals, and, on oxidation, orange-coloured prisms. The new quinone has the formula $C_{10}H_6O_4$; the authors propose to call it dinaphthylidiquinone; it is very stable. 2. "On Pyrotritaric and Carbopyrotritaric Acids," by Mr. J. Harrow. By saponifying diacetosuccinic ether with dilute sulphuric acid the author succeeded in preparing these two acids; the author has obtained sodium and silver salts, and discusses their constitution. 3. "Laboratory Notes," by Dr. Armstrong. 4. "On the Action of Alkaline Hypobromite on Ammonium Salts, Urea, and Oxamide," by Prof. W. Foster. The author gives a *résumé* of the present state of our knowledge as to the action of hypobromite on ammonium salts and urea, with some results of his own; he then investigates the action of hypobromite on oxamide (74.87 per cent. of its total nitrogen is given off), and endeavours to ascertain the precise condition of the suppressed nitrogen. 5. "Action of the Halogens at High Temperatures on Metallic Oxides," by Messrs. O. F. Cross and S. Suguira. With lead oxides oxydides are formed, and with the oxides and carbonates of the alkaline earth metals in the presence of oxygen periodates are produced. 6. "On Manganese Tetrachloride," by Mr. W.

W. Fisher. The author has studied the action of strong hydrochloric acid on the black and red oxides of manganese. Brown liquids are formed containing a highly-chlorinated manganese compound, probably the tetrachloride, which is readily resolved into manganous chloride and free chlorine. 7. "On Salts of Nitrous Oxide," by Mr. A. E. Menke. The sodium salt was obtained by fusing nitrate of soda with iron filings; its properties and reactions were studied. Divers' silver-salt was prepared, and its composition confirmed. 8. "Notes on Madder Colouring Matters," by Messrs. E. Schunck and H. Roemer. The authors have prepared some quantity of mungistin, and examined its properties, also its reactions with acetic anhydride, bromine, potash, and nitric acid. In all respects mungistin resembles purpuraxanthic acid. 9. "On the Occlusion of Hydrogen by Copper," by Mr. G. S. Johnson. The discrepancy between the results obtained by previous experimenters is explained (1) by the fact that hydrogenised copper retains nearly all its hydrogen *in vacuo* at a red-heat; (2) that the same metal occludes varying quantities of hydrogen. The amount occluded is in most cases sufficient to introduce a serious error in organic analysis. At a red-heat copper oxide occludes carbonic acid. 10. "On the Role played by Carbon in Reducing the Sulphates of the Alkalies," by Mr. J. Macbearn. At a high temperature, with excess of carbon, sodium sulphide and carbonic oxide are formed. At a dull red-heat sodium carbonate and carbonic acid are produced in addition. 11. "On the Action of Ethylchlorocarbonate on some Oxygenated Haloid Compounds of the Fatty Series," by Mr. O'Neil F. Kelly. The compounds employed were allylchlorohydrobromide, glycerindichlorhydrin, and epichlorhydrin.

PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—(Saturday, June 22.)

PROF. G. C. FOSTER, V.-P., and afterwards Prof. W. G. Adams, President, in the Chair. Prof. W. G. Adams exhibited a new form of Polariscopes suitable for projecting on to a screen the figures formed by any crystal, and for measuring the angle between the optic axes.—Mr. Walter Baily read a paper "On the effect of Starch, Salicine, Unannealed Glass, &c., on Polarised Light."—Prof. W. C. Unwin made a communication on the flow from orifices at different temperatures. A paper recently appeared in the *Franklin Journal of Science*, by Mr. Isherwood, giving results of experiments on this subject, and, according to him, the volume discharged from a given orifice is increased by about 12 per cent. on raising the temperature from about 60° F. to 212°. It is difficult to accept this result, because the friction is known to diminish the discharge by an amount much less than 12 per cent., and no other cause than decrease of friction can be assigned to account for Mr. Isherwood's results. In the author's experiments the increase of discharge at 190° above that at 60°, was only 4 per cent. with conoidal orifices in the form of the vena contracta. With thin-edged orifices the variation of discharge was still less. He is disposed to think that the great increase of discharge in Mr. Isherwood's experiments was due to diminution of friction in a rather small pipe leading to the orifices, and would not occur with any other arrangement.—Mr. Gorham then read a paper on "Complementary Colours." He stated that the three primaries are green, red, and blue; that yellow is a binary compound of green and red; and that yellow and blue when mixed, form white. He remarked that after looking at a green disc the eye evokes another colour; but the undulations must be arrested by a gray surface. This was proved by an experiment. Mr. Gorham next showed how the grays can be formed by cancelling either reflected or transmitted rays of white light. The first of these cases is illustrated by white paper painted over with a wash of Indian ink, and the second by the well-known Berlin tiles in which light and shade are obtained by giving varying thickness to the ware. He showed that this last effect may be imitated by piling strips of paper to varying heights, and he has succeeded in photographing geometrical figures so formed. A method of arresting and showing the complementaries was then shown. Six thicknesses of white paper are gummed together and cut into a ring, a ring of the same size and shape being also cut from a disc of coloured paper, and the white ring is let in to fill its place. On observing such a disc by white transmitted light the complement is seen through the ring.—Prof. S. P. Thompson exhibited a series of magnetic figures illustrating electrodynamic relations.

The lines of magnetic force around a wire carrying a magnetic current can be shown by passing a wire through a glass plate, strewing iron filings around and tapping the plate gently. The filings may be fixed in their places, if the plate has previously been gummed and dried, by softening the gum with steam. Such a prepared plate may be used to project the figures of the magnetic curves in the lantern. Two parallel like currents attract, their curves forming a figure illustrative of the action; or they repel if travelling in opposite directions, the repulsion also being evident from the form of the curves. It was shown by a series of such lantern slides that a very large number of electrodynamic relations can be illustrated by curves produced in this manner. Figures were thrown upon the screen illustrating the law of oblique currents, the attraction of a magnet into or its repulsion out of a circuit, the deflection of a magnetic needle by a current, and the mutual tendency of a current and magnetic pole to rotate. A very curious figure was produced by a current running through a magnet longitudinally. A transverse section of the lines of force at a pole gave neither the radial lines of the magnet nor the circular lines of the current, but a series of spirals. It was argued that Faraday's conception of the lines of force tending to shorten themselves supplied the means of interpreting the physical effects indicated by the lines of force in the various figures.—The secretary read a paper by Mr. Hinton "On the Co-ordination of Space."—An adaptation of the telephone and microphone for communicating vibrations to the phonoscope by Mr. Tisley was then shown.—Mr. A. Haddon exhibited a modified form of microphone.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—(Monday, July 1.)

SIR H. C. RAWLINSON, K.C.B., President, in the Chair. A paper was read, communicated by Mr. H. G. Keene, District Judge, Agra, entitled "Note on Maurique's Mission and the Catholics in the Times of Shâh Jehân." In this paper Mr. Keene gave an interesting account of Sebastian Maurique, an Eremitic Monk of St. Augustine, whose "Itinerary" was originally published at Rome in 1653. Maurique travelled through India about 1640, and spent some time at the Court of the Great Moghal, with whom he exercised sufficient influence to obtain the release of the Prior of Hugli, who had been imprisoned for eight years at Agra.

FINE ART.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PARIS, 1878.

(Fourth Notice.)

THE Austro-Hungarian section is illustrated by one of the great names of the Exhibition. Munkacsy belongs, indeed, to Europe, and his *Filles de Milton* is a superb example of his work. It not only exhibits all the beautiful qualities of M. Munkacsy's painting, but it is a subject admirably in harmony with his special scale of colour. The grave Puritan interior is set before us, with its sober air of spotless order, of quiet, with its solid furniture, devoid of any touch of lightness or elegance, yet not without a certain serious charm, such as lurks about the three young girls whose faces shine upon us out of the shadows—girls of staid demeanour, grey-robed like nuns, though bright with all the freshness and tenderness of youth. The figure of their father, the figure of Milton, is admirably expressive, his attitude, the movement of his hands, his painful look—the look of a blind man, of a poet, of a thinker, of one who seeks; the varied shades of interest and attention in the three girls grouped round the table at his side: these are the points in which lies the whole pathos of the situation, and these M. Munkacsy has touched with marvellous discrimination and sympathy. The strong, dark, warm colour of the tapestry and other furniture of the room forms an admirable setting to the grey figures of the girls who look towards the single strong ray of light which falls from the only window and strikes close to the deep shadows out of which glooms the black-robed form of their father, illumining the pale, strong, sad, severe face which is the centre of all eyes.

The value of the flesh tints in this picture is noticeably rich and beautiful, and they are no less worthy of remark in another large picture by M. Munkacsy, *L'Atelier d'un Peintre*, which hangs in the same room. He also contributes a peasant scene, which it is worth while to compare with the numerous and very meritorious pictures of similar subjects exhibited by Defregger: these are full of quiet humour and careful observation exceedingly good of their kind, but lacking the wonderful charm of touch and value of tone which distinguish all M. Munkacsy's works.

Among the Germans of Germany painting as a rule is at a discount, and colour no less so. F. A. Kaulbach forms, however, an honourable exception. He has a little study of a girl in white satin playing a lute, which is a really beautiful piece of workmanship. The figure is relieved against a background of tapestry very well painted, and the drawing and touch in the hands and arms is exquisitely delicate. Even his two mediæval subjects are redeemed from the usual masquerade air of that class of work by the perfection of the method, by the life with which he has animated and the force with which he has individualised his models. The smaller of these two pictures represents a woman wearing brown fringed with blue and relieved with white, holding to her a little boy dressed in black. The two figures stand against a golden screen which runs up the centre of the picture, leaving a vacant space on either side, after a fashion in favour for the treatment of religious subjects in the fifteenth century. The wealth of minute detail, the variety of rich ornament, expressed with a precision and delicacy which recall the jewel designs of Etienne Delaune, is entirely put out of sight by the wonderful vitality imparted to the wearers. No precious stone could rival the lovely purity of the flesh tint, the beautiful quality of which is again the most noteworthy point in a large costume portrait, by the same painter, of a young girl standing against a grey-green background. There is nobody else in this room whose work shows the same kind of excellence.

The best of Prof. Menzel's many contributions is, I think, his oil-sketch of a drawing-room, gay with ball-dresses and uniforms, and brilliantly lighted. The little subject is prettily arranged, and the rich, warm colour and fine tone are most remarkable. His large work, a *Scene in an Iron Foundry*, which hangs near, has none of the charm of the little ballroom sketch; it scarcely makes a "picture," but the impression of confusion, noise, heat, and repeated movement of rising and falling hammers, is very ably and vigorously conveyed. Some of his water-colours placed upon the screens in the centre of the room show the same wonderful beauty of colour and execution as distinguishes his small oil-painting; the twisted columns on either side of the high altar in a sketch of part of Lunsbrück Cathedral are specially noticeable for the skill and delicacy with which they are rendered. As a rule, however, colour and execution are not attractive in the German school. The wit and point of Knaus's popular pictures lose enormously from the heaviness and blackness of his colour. His *Funeral* attracts great attention, but his *Dispute*, a picture of six men in eager controversy, seated round a table in a café, is really a better specimen of his talent. It shows to advantage all Herr Knaus's wonderful powers of observation, and even of creation of types. Another and smaller work—an apt little Jew boy taking a lesson in "doing business" from his delighted father—is characterised by the most kindly and lively humour; and it is this same kindness of humour, coupled with great keenness in observation, which imparts interest to the most familiar themes as handled by Herr Knaus. Some such quality is wanting to vivify the very careful study by Bokelmann of the crowd leaving a Volks-Bank in Berlin. The figures come pouring down a stone staircase on the right, and then scatter in groups eager in discussion and

calculation all along the pavement in front. The execution, however, is not good, but the actors show considerable character and physiognomy, and the arrangement is careful and sufficient. Herr Bokelmann shows, indeed, throughout that he has studied his subject as it should be studied by a gentleman and a scholar, yet—it reminds one painfully of similar scenes as treated by Mr. Frith.

Herr Bokelmann belongs to the Düsseldorf school, and it would seem, as a rule, that all those who belong to the school of Düsseldorf command less pleasant quality and colour in their work than the men who come from Munich: for instance, Lügel, who has one specially well-painted little picture of sheep tumbling headlong out of a pen; Petersen, whose half-length of three women in mediæval costume praying in a church corner is very bright and fresh; and Schandolph, who has a very pretty little passage of landscape in a picture with some rather lame figures also in mediæval costume; all these three are pupils of Munich.

Gyzis, also, whose *Fiançailles en Grèce* is one of the best pictures that the Greek section can show, has studied, I believe, at Munich. His subject is the betrothal of a little boy and girl, who join hands at the far end of a room filled on both sides with a gay and admiring crowd of friends and relations. There are also several pictures catalogued under the name of Nikofores (L.), but which bear the signature N. ΑΥΤΡΑΕ, which have something of the grace and point of Hamon's *Ma Soeur n'y est pas*. The most noticeable are *Le Baiser* and *La Veille de la Nouvelle Année*. *Le Baiser* is exchanged between a boy and girl. She, clad in white and hardly as tall as the lily at her side, stands alone in a small walled court, but through a tiny opening above her seat in a cool recess the little lover puts his head, and the childish lips meet. In *La Veille de la Nouvelle Année* we again see a little walled court, in which a whole band of children stand, playing in the New Year, and the elders of the house come out to listen under the clear blue sky of a southern winter. The tone of colour in both these works is firm and delicate, and the children are sympathetically studied, but in spite of a certain foreign *naïveté*, and an unfamiliar type of dress, of form, and even of gesture and expression, the arrangement and method of the work suggest French or at least Belgian teaching; there is, however, no clue to the school in which M. Nikofores has been trained given by the catalogue.

In the case of Sweden and Norway, we are rarely left in doubt as regards the school in which their painters have received their education. Salmson, although a Swede by birth, is in truth a Parisian. His *Bineurs de Betteraves en Picardie*, and *Souvenir de la Picardie*—a careful study of a peasant-woman resting by the wayside—are not only pictures of French peasants, but of French peasants seen by an eye trained in the practice of a French atelier. Hagborg also, who contributes *L'Attente* and *Souvenir de Bretagne*, dates both his works from Paris. *L'Attente* is a life-size figure of a fisher-girl standing at the end of a pier which juts out between sea and sky, and holding her baby in her arms; *Souvenir de Bretagne* is a small picture of a girl knitting in the summer fields; parts of the landscape are really well handled, and, although the work in the figure is very insufficient, it shows an advance on *L'Attente*, which was executed a year previously. Fauli, too, also dates from Paris. His picture of four peasant women sitting on a bank watching the open sea is noticeable for a certain charm of sentiment, and for the large way in which the masses are seen, but, as in the similar subjects treated by Salmson and Hagborg, as soon as one dwells upon the figures the work seems insufficient. Ross, who contributes his already well-known figures *La Débutante* and *L'Introduction*, must also be added to the list of these Swedish artists domiciled at Paris.

Among the names of those vowed to the study of peasant life, that of the Dutch painter Israëls is famous. He does not, however, show to great advantage. Of the four works exhibited by him *La Fête de Jeanne* is an example of his talent at its best. The attitude and movement of the children eager with expectation of the feast in honour of Jeanne, the simple grave manner of the mother who ladles out the treat, are touched with great delicacy and frankness, and the variety of the accessories attracts attention from the want of firmness and breadth in the handling of the masses. In *Seul au Monde*, as it seems to me, the touching nature of the subject fails entirely of its due solemnity of effect in consequence of defective method. The gloom through which is seen the lonely wife watching by her dead is so broken and spotty that it loses all the impressive character of shadow. It seems not to possess the luminous quality of true shadow—of shadow into which we can see. M. Israëls' practice in oils reminds one of the way in which M. Frère treats the backgrounds of his chalk-drawings—making hay, as it were, in all directions with showers of cross strokes, so that we lose all sense of definite meaning and shape, and the value and beauty of shadow disappear.

How beautiful shadow can be, how full of light, of life, and variety, the works of Pasini can show us; they are, indeed, with the exception of those of De Nittis, almost the only things worth looking at in the Italian section. Pasini exhibits in all eleven paintings, and as the subjects are all Oriental, and several are treated on much the same scheme, the first impression is a little discouraging, although each work is in itself a *chef-d'œuvre* of brilliant and delicate colour and touch. *Un Faubourg de Constantinople*, with its bright mosaic of gay hues set in the white marble of the long quay, which stretches into the distance between sparkling waters and a sky radiant with light, is no less competent and complete in execution than the rendering of very different effects—such as *Un Ordre d'Imprisonnement* or *Cour d'un vieux Conak*. In these two last pictures M. Pasini employs a very simple and effective method of treatment, which recalls the somewhat similar and unfailling resource of decorators in the Watteau *genre* in the middle of the last century. Based on the deep shadows of the court, the subject is relieved on a brilliant background of strongly-lit white walls, above which runs a band of broad shadow cast from overhanging roofs. In this way the very utmost value is obtained for the strip of sunlight in which the figures are seen, and an effect of extraordinary vividness and simplicity is secured. The figures themselves in M. Pasini's work are always full of interest for his wit and invention in the selection of types and expression, and the felicity of touch with which he renders them never fails him. He can scarcely, however, be reckoned to the credit of Italy; his perfect taste and judgment have, alas! little in common with the tricky and often absurd displays in which his countrymen as a rule delight, and which form the staple of their contributions. Nor can the faithful observation and skilful execution of M. De Nittis, whose scenes from the streets of London and Paris are familiar to us all, be counted except to the honour of France.

But the claims of France are not limited by Europe: in the American section we find that nearly every work of above average merit has been executed in a French *atelier*. Beckwith's very powerful, but rather coarse, costume portrait of a lad dressed in black and holding a falcon on his wrist is dated Paris, 1878; Hamilton's very vulgar but forcible study of a girl throwing herself about in fits of laughter over a piquant contribution by Grevin to the *Journal pour Rire* also bears the same date. Even where there is no positive statement, the arrangement and dash both of manner and painting, as in Shirlaw's *Sheep-shearing in the Bavarian Highlands*, point to the influ-

ence of French teaching. As a rule the subjects of the works exhibited in this section are furnished by Europe, but if by any chance the manners and customs of the United States are dealt with, there is no trace of anything like special national character in their treatment.

The only people who really seem to stand free from French influence are the English. "Après nous," say the French painters, "il n'y a que les Anglais." Of course "après nous" means a very long way after indeed, and there cannot, it is true, be a doubt but that in what respects technical knowledge, in excellence of arrangement, and assured mastery of sound method, the French are infinitely our superiors. On the other hand, it may be allowed that we show greater intelligence and point in choice of subject, and in treatment we for the most part preserve, what is very precious, a distinctly national character. Mr. Leighton of course scarcely belongs to us; his admirably-drawn *Elisha* and his almost over-dainty and delicately graceful *Music Lesson* have not, either in painting or treatment, any of the character proper to the English school; and we have decidedly no claim to Alma Tadema, who exhibits with us, and whose splendid series of works forms one of the chief attractions of our section; but the names of Millais, Watts, Landseer, Herkomer, Burne Jones, Walker, Orchardson, Boughton, Leslie, Morris, Morgan, Holl, are nationally representative. It is not necessary to describe the contributions of men whose work is so well known at home; but it is in the highest degree interesting to note the impression which English work makes upon French artists. It may be said that the judgment passed at home—not the popular judgment, but the judgment of those who seriously study the work of the day—is in the main confirmed. It must, however, be remembered that a very great source of interest to foreigners is to be found in the novelty of the types rendered. The virginal candour of the young English girl as seen in the three portraits of Sant's *First Post*, or in the delicate works of Leslie, attracts, by the novel beauty of its aspect, the eyes of men accustomed to a wholly different air. Leslie, too, is at once understood as in some measure heir of the qualities which made English painting fair and excellent in the hands of Gainsborough and Reynolds; and Boughton also, whose work is now infinitely stronger and more sufficient, is at once appreciated in the same sense: his types are English, his painting is English, his choice of colour, of subject, seems essentially English. For the same reason Mr. Orchardson's *Queen of Swords* is never wanting in a crowd admiring the delicacy and vivacity of his touch, the excellence of his by-play, the amusing variety of his expressions and gestures. But the solid excellence of the workmanship and the great power of individualising character shown by Mr. Herkomer in his *Chelsea Pensioners* bring him in perhaps a greater number of suffrages than are accorded to any other painter in these rooms, though Millais, whose portraits find most enthusiastic admirers—chiefly among the younger men, the Moderns, who border on the Impressionists—contributes one little work, *The Gambler's Wife*, which is admitted on all hands to be *complètement réussi*. Landseer's *Sick Monkey* may also challenge comparison for perfection of execution with any work of the same kind ever produced. The painting of the fur is a marvel of dexterity, and the beauty of the general tone could hardly be surpassed. The beauty of tone, too, and the style, which is really large and noble in several of Mr. Watts's contributions, is readily recognised, and that in spite of the strange blemishes and defects with which we are all familiar in the work of this most unequal painter. His *Pallas*, *Juno*, and *Minerva*, and his portraits of Mrs. Percy Wyndham and of Mr. Calderon, show well; that of *Joachim* is unfortunately almost invisible, owing to the play of light upon the glass which covers it; and I cannot but think that the large replica of *Love and Death* has

not the charm and grace of movement which distinguished the small original. Finally, there are not wanting a few who intelligently honour the work of Mr. Burne Jones. It is too much the fashion here to talk exclusively of the "langorous sentiment" of this painter, of the "subtle and mysterious yearnings," &c., &c. (the beauty or detestableness of all which is, indeed, mere matter of taste and opinion), and to leave unobserved the qualities on which alone the enduring reputation of an artist can be founded. The profound study of the great masters of the Italian Renaissance which deeply affects the character of Mr. Jones's work, the fine taste and knowledge which guides his choice of form, and the beauty of his colour, are shown perhaps to best effect in *Love amid the Ruins*, one of his contributions to the water-colour section. This section is, indeed, not the least interesting portion of the English Exhibition. The drawings of F. Walker, of Mr. Pinwell, Mrs. Allingham, and many more, show a singleness of aim, a beauty of execution, and a frankness of character, which we look for almost in vain in more ambitious work.

E. F. S. PATTISON.

TITIAN'S PORTRAITS OF THE DUCHESS ELEANORA OF URBINO.

A CURIOUS hypothesis is started in the current number of the *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst* by Prof. Moritz Thausing, concerning three of Titian's celebrated female portraits in the Florentine galleries and another in the Belvedere Gallery at Vienna, which, not being so well known, has been etched by Unger as a frontispiece to the article. All these four portraits, usually designated by the names of the "Bella di Tiziano," "Venus," "Portrait of the Duchess of Urbino," and the example at Vienna simply as a "semi-nude figure of a young girl," are considered by Prof. Thausing to represent one and the same person, who is no other than the beautiful Eleanora Gonzaga, Duchess of Urbino, the daughter of Isabel d'Este and Francesco Gonzaga. Titian, it is known, painted portraits of this lady and her brave husband, Francesco Maria della Rovere, in their middle life—magnificent portraits, that now hang in the Uffizi—and it may possibly be that "La Bella" of the Pitti Palace, who is evidently a noble lady and no mistress of Titian or any man, represents the duchess in the fullness of her charms; but it is difficult to believe, even making due allowance for the lax notions of the age, that her husband, who was one of the few Italian princes who led a tolerably moral life, allowed his young wife to be painted for him in the voluptuous attitude of the *Venus* of the Uffizi.

Moreover, if we accept this nude figure and that of the young girl whom Prof. Thausing names *The Bride* as portraits of the Duchess of Urbino, why should we not accept several other paintings, such as that known as the *Mistress of Titian* at the Hermitage at St. Petersburg, the *Venus* at Darmstadt, and other fancy pictures, as they are generally called, in which the same type of face appears?

Can all these be portraits of Eleanora of Urbino? Is it not more likely that they are merely embodiments of some ideal in the painter's mind, and that when painting the portrait of a beautiful woman of a type similar to the image he had formed, he consciously or unconsciously added a look of his mental ideal to the real face before him. If this be not frequently done by painters, how can we account for the curious resemblance that is often apparent in their portraits? There is no reason to suppose that Leonardo painted the supreme Mona Lisa more than once; yet her beauty seems to have haunted his whole art, and he has given her "ineffable smile" to many of his female faces. We might as well affirm that these were all portraits of "La Gioconda" as that all Titian's "Bellas" were portraits of Eleanora of Gonzaga.

Certainly Prof. Thausing brings forward various little links of evidence to prove his theory, and especially with regard to the picture in the Vienna Gallery. For instance, a large emerald ring on the third finger of the right hand of this portrait reappears (or one like it) on the little finger of the left hand in the portrait of the Duchess, causing Prof. Thausing to surmise that the third finger of the matron had grown too fat to retain the betrothal ring of the bride, and that so she had transferred it to the little finger. Again, the portrait of Isabel d'Este, the mother of Eleanora, by Titian, is of the same size and has the same history as that of the Vienna beauty; but these coincidences can hardly be accepted as proofs unless supported by historical evidence, and Prof. Thausing admits that this is not forthcoming. Titian's acquaintance with the Gonzagas, according to Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle, did not begin until 1523, whereas Eleanora's portrait, if painted at the time of her betrothal, must have been executed in 1509, when Titian was only thirty-two. The execution of the work is considered by most critics an argument against this assumption. However this may be, Prof. Thausing's views open a fair field for speculation concerning these celebrated beauties painted by Titian, and we look forward with interest to the further arguments which he proposes to bring forward next month. They will require to be stronger than those he now produces, we imagine, to establish his theory. MARY M. HEATON.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

WE understand that the Egyptian obelisk known as "Cleopatra's Needle" is now on the eve of being raised into its position on the Thames Embankment. The authorities in whose charge the monument is have requested Dr. S. Birch, of the British Museum, to furnish them with a translation of the inscription on the monument. It is intended to have this translation engrossed on parchment, and placed in a hermetically-sealed case under the base of the "Needle." Would it not have been better if a more durable material, such as bronze or lead, were to be made use of?

M. JOACHIM MÉNANT, the French Assyriologue, and copartner with Dr. Oppert in many works on Assyriology—especially in the great translation of the *Annals of Sargon* (B.C. 721) from Khorsabad, has been staying in England for some time for the purpose of studying the engraved Babylonian and Assyrian seals and cylinders in the collection of the British Museum. A French scientific institution having offered a prize of 1,000 frs. for the best essay descriptive of the early works of art, M. Ménant intends to compete, and hence his visit to England.

THE gallery of Count Schack at Munich, of which we have before spoken as being composed entirely of fine copies of great Italian paintings, principally executed by Herr Wolf, has lately been enriched by three copies of Venetian pictures by this artist, one of them being of no less a work than Titian's vast picture of the *Presentation of the Virgin in the Temple* in the Academy at Venice, the copy of which is of the same size as the original—viz., twenty-five feet in length and twelve feet in height. This work, it is not surprising to find, has taken Herr Wolf fifteen months of continuous labour to execute, and he has now brought it to Munich with great rejoicing. It will almost want a gallery to itself for its exhibition, but we suppose that Graf Schack has thought of this emergency, and will not be placed in the ignominious position of the Vicar of Wakefield. The other works copied by Herr Wolf are a fresco of Veronese in the Villa Masero, and a painting by Giacomo Bassano of the *Baptism of St. Lucilla*, said to be a very fine work by this master.

BESIDE Prof. Thausing's long article on Titian's portraits of the Duchess of Urbino, before mentioned, the *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst* contains

the conclusion of Herr Bubeck's articles on the *bourgeois* dwellings of Belgium in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, articles of considerable interest at the present time, when the fashion for this style of decoration and rich interior fittings seems to be revived.

A SOCIETY has lately been formed in Paris under the presidency of M. Krantz, having for its object the organisation of a series of visits to all the principal museums, exhibitions, and public monuments of the capital. These visits are to be made under the guidance of well-instructed lecturers, who will explain to those who may accompany them the artistic or scientific interest of the various objects under observation.

THE Belgian journal *La Fédération Artistique* announces the discovery of a picture by Frans Hals that has hitherto been overlooked. It is a portrait of a certain Nicolas Steenus, who was *curé* of Akersloot and a canon of Haarlem in the middle of the seventeenth century. The painting, which is said to be in Frans Hals' finest style, bears the monogram of the painter and the date 1650. It seems to have remained ever since it was painted at Akersloot.

A LARGE design has been ordered by the French Government of M. E. Hédon, in commemoration of the inauguration of the Universal Exhibition. An etching is to be executed from it of the same size as the original drawing.

AMONG M. Mercier's most recent works may be mentioned a high relief in marble, destined for the tomb of Michelet. This represents the great historian lying dead, while the Muse of History, rising towards the sky, writes these words upon his tomb:—"L'histoire est une résurrection." This work has not yet left M. Mercier's studio; but it is nearly finished, and will be set up soon between two columns designed by Pascal, as a monument over Michelet's grave.

THE committee which was formed for erecting a monument to Le Verrier has adopted the design for a statue sent in by M. Chapu.

A VERY fine etching by Ch. Waltner after a portrait by Rubens of Jean Charles de Cordes in the Musée Royal de Belgique is given in *L'Art* for June 23. The etching is remarkable by presenting almost the appearance of an embossed surface, so strongly are the lines bitten in.

ERRATUM.—In the article on "Recent Plays" in our last number reference is made to Mr. Irving's performance of Vanderdecken, and to "a certain air of majesty and command which rarely fails to desert this remarkable actor in picturesque and imaginative situations." For "fails" read "tends."

MUSIC.

MDLLE. PAPPENHEIM challenged public opinion in the most direct manner by undertaking the part of Leonora in Beethoven's *Fidelio*. The result fairly justified the experiment, as the American artist evinced a tolerable grasp of the exigencies of this most trying rôle, her shortcomings being negative rather than positive. The tendency to over-demonstrativeness noticed in her delineation of Valentine was no longer observable, and the evident defects of her vocal method were only palpable to a conspicuous extent in the *scena* in the first act. Mdle. Pappenheim deserves the thanks of musicians for selecting this opera, as it would be extremely unfortunate if Beethoven's great work were allowed to drop out of the *répertoire*. But Saturday's performance was in some respects unworthy of Her Majesty's Theatre. The Florestan of Signor Bettini and the Rocco of Herr Behrens were painfully inadequate, and the orchestra and chorus were occasionally at fault. Mdle. Hélène Crosmont, who appeared as Marguerite in *Faust*, on Tuesday evening, may be recommended to persevere with her studies. She has improved much

since she impersonated the character in the winter season, and having a pleasing voice, and considerable intelligence, should eventually secure a prominent position, if not on the Italian, at any rate on the English lyric stage. The part of Mephistopheles was taken on this occasion by Signor Del Puente, who appeared at short notice in place of Signor Rota. Signor Del Puente is one of the most versatile of operatic vocalists, and he has fought his way to the front rank with remarkable celerity. His conception of Goethe's fiend is not, however, as yet a finished portrait. He sang the music admirably, but there was a tendency towards buffoonery in his acting, more particularly in the Garden Scene.

TUESDAY'S performance at the Musical Union commenced with Rubinstein's trio in B flat, Op. 52, a very clever and effective work. The second movement, *adagio*, with its impassioned, fragmentary phrases alternated with the solemn progression of the chorale, is beautiful, and the *scherzo* is also very charming. It was played to a nicety by Messrs. Papini, Wiener, and Jaell—the pianist, who naturally has the most important share of the work, being entitled to the chief honours. Beethoven's quartett in F, Op. 18, No. 1; Mendelssohn's sonata in B flat for piano and violoncello; and the canzonetta from the same composer's quartett in E flat, Op. 12, were also included in the programme. The pianoforte solos selected by Herr Jaell were not very interesting, two of them being transcriptions, and the others mere trifles.

THE last Philharmonic concert was given on Wednesday evening, when Mozart's overture to *Zauberflöte*, Mendelssohn's concert overture *The Hebrides*, Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, and Weber's *Jubilee* overture formed the orchestral portion of the programme. Mr. Charles Hallé played Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in G in his usual refined style, choosing the cadenzas written by the composer. The vocalists were Mr. Barton McGuckin and Mdle. Schou. The latter is principal soprano at the Theatre Royal, Copenhagen. She sang Mozart's "Gli angui d'inferno" in the original key, reaching the F in alt. with apparent ease. The sixty-sixth season of the venerable Philharmonic Society has been very profitless in an art sense. Not a single novelty of any importance has been introduced, nor do the directors seem disposed to make any effort for the encouragement of English music.

MR. FRANCIS RALPH and Mdme. Kate Roberts gave their last chamber concert at the Royal Academy Concert Room on the 26th ult. The chief items of the very interesting programme were Schumann's piano quintett, Op. 44; Brahms's string quartett in A minor, Op. 51, No. 2; Schubert's trio in B flat, Op. 99; and Chopin's Ballade in A flat.

AT the third grand official concert at the Paris Exhibition, last Thursday week, several interesting works by French composers were brought forward. The most remarkable of these is said by the *Revue et Gazette Musicale* to have been a selection from an oratorio entitled *Les Béatitudes*, by M. César Franck. The orchestra of La Scala, Milan, under the direction of Signor Faccio, has been giving a series of concerts at the Trocadéro, which have been well attended. The fire and energy of the performances are highly commended. To-day the orchestra of the Popular Concerts at Turin, conducted by Signor Carlo Pedrotti, is to give its first concert.

LAURO ROSSI, director of the Conservatory of Music at Naples, has been obliged by ill-health to resign his post.

AUGUST LINDNER, a well-known performer on and composer for the violoncello, died recently at Hanover, where he had been for forty-one years a member of the Royal Orchestra, at the age of fifty-eight.

THE fourth volume of the late A. W. Ambros'

History of Music, which was left unfinished by the author, has just been published in its fragmentary form, by F. E. C. Leuckart, of Leipzig. It treats of the portion of musical history in the period following Palestrina, and many musical examples are given, the whole volume containing 487 pages.

THE first prize recently offered by the St. Petersburg Society for Chamber Music has not been awarded, as the umpires considered none of the works sent in to be worthy of the distinction. The second prize of 150 roubles has been allotted to Bernhard Scholz for a string quartett.

WE learn that Mr. Malcolm Lawson's concert is fixed for the tenth of this month. The programme will comprise *Dido and Aeneas*, Purcell's first opera, not performed since 1877; and selections from Gluck's *Alceste*. The choruses will be rendered by the members of the Gluck Society and full orchestra, and the solos by competent professionals. Mr. Theo. Marzials will take the part of Aeneas.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Adams (W. H. D.), Temples, Tombs, and Monuments, 12mo. (Nelson)	3/6
Alcock (R.), Art and Art Industries in Japan, 8vo (Virtue)	15/0
Aldred (P.), University Examiner, No. 1, 8vo (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)	2/6
Argosy, vol. xxv., January to June, 1878, 8vo. (Bentley)	5/0
Barlow (G.), Through Death to Life, 12mo. (S. Tinsley)	4/6
Barnes (R.), Clinical History of the Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women, 2nd ed., 8vo. (Churchill)	28/0
Bedford (E. H.), Outline of an Action in the Chancery Division, or 8vo. (Stevens & Sons)	2/6
Belgravia Magazine, vol. xxv., 8vo. (Chatto & Windus)	7/6
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